

'Big Brother' Is Held Off By Armenians

But Many Denounce Steady Russification

By Robert C. Toth

YEREVAN, Soviet Armenia, July 29.—"If you see a drunk on the street here," observed the Armenian official during a casual stroll, "he's probably Russian."

"Not that there are so many Russians here," he quickly added. "Very few, under 3 percent of the population, which is the smallest proportion of Russians in any Soviet republic."

The remarks reflected antipathy toward Russians, whom some Armenians call "vovchik," or sheep. But more than that, they conveyed a fierce nationalistic pride, never far below the skin of Armenians, that "big brother" is being kept at a distance, in culture and in numbers. Or so the Armenians believe.

"We have not one sobering-up station in Armenia," Levon Masnarian, chief of the State Planning Commission, said recently. "It's a matter of masculine honor to know one's capacity. A man who appears drunk in public loses respect."

Home-Brewed Vodka

Armenians are not teetotalers by any means. They like their wine and even produce a home-brewed vodka from wild grapes that they insist is the best in the world. And they are particularly proud of their fine, strong brandy.

A tribe called the Arim-Arim inhabited this region 4 millennia ago and an Armenian Kingdom existed from the 6th century BC to the 14th century.

Speaking of their Christian faith, an Armenian official said: "Our church is something special for us. There is nothing inconsistent in being a Communist and having my children christened. We suffered more because of our church, being a Christian people on the edge of the Muslim world. But we survived as a nation because it preserved our language and culture, as well as itself, through the invasions and dispersals."

Armenian nationalists contend that Armenia is being Russified insidiously. Parents' ambitions for their children must send them to Russian schools because instruction in the best professions and the sciences and for advanced degrees is given in Russian. These must be submitted in Russian. Thus Armenian intellectuals must often move to Moscow or Leningrad (where, like Jews, they are overrepresented in universities, music and science).

The Soviet Constitution (Article 17) states that each republic may secede from the Soviet Union. But 14 nationalists, members of a "National Unity party," were jailed in 1974 for various terms for calling for a referendum on the question of secession.

But it is easy to get the impression that the Armenians are short-changing the Russians. On display at the Yerevan Art Museum, for example, are a Kandinsky and a Chagall, which are not exhibited in Moscow, as well as a very valuable Rubens. "They came from the Hermitage in Leningrad," an official said. "They were part of a large collection sent here for safekeeping during the war. These here, and I think there are more in storage, must not have been returned," he said and smiled.

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Turkish Ship Into Aegean

(Continued from Page 1)

Slamk is little more than a fishing boat.

Mr. Ecevit, leader of the opposition Republican People's party, made his comments at a luncheon with reporters.

He said Turkey "cannot accept a Greek domination of the seabed and airspace in the Aegean." If he were in power, he said, he would consider joint exploration of the area with Greece. "I'd prefer cooperation to conflict, at least as a temporary measure."

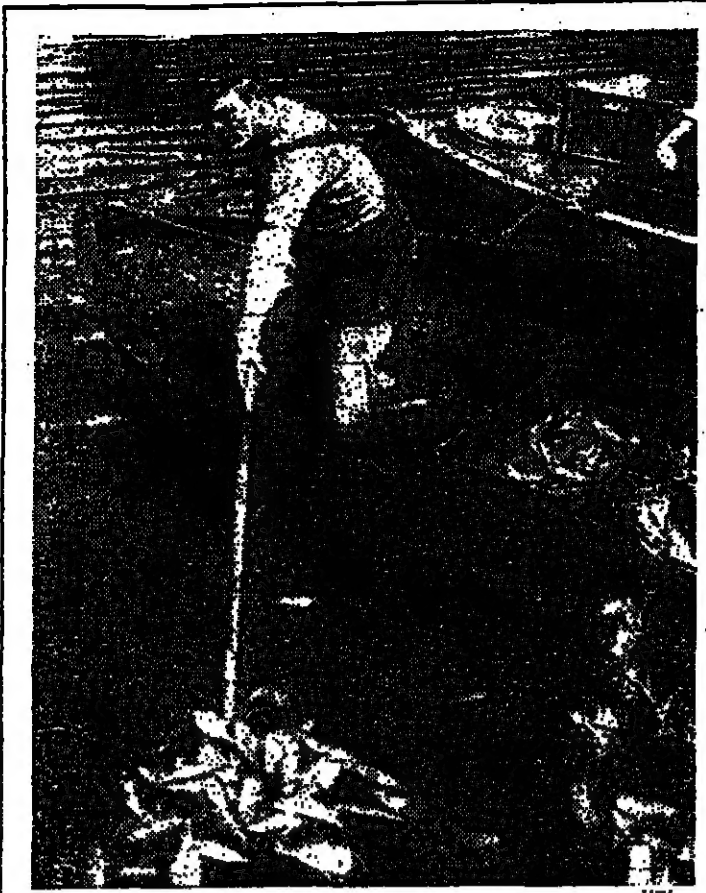
The former premier said he thought Turkey "could be more courageous" in its handling of the Cyprus problem as well. "We could take conciliatory steps. We have been encouraging the government for 1 1/2 years to take conciliatory gestures but the government has not been responsive."

Mr. Ecevit said the Aegean dispute and the Cyprus problem could both be settled by high-level discussions between Greece and Turkey "without U.S. interference."

"The best way to approach the problem is to take up all problems simultaneously," he said. "Then one may take a step forward on one issue, the other may take a step back."

The former premier declined to say what conciliatory gestures he had in mind but he said he opposed setting mainland Turks on Cyprus.

Since the Turkish invasion of the island under Mr. Ecevit's government, Cyprus has been virtually partitioned through its occupation in the northern area by Turkish troops. Mr. Ecevit said he did not favor partition of the island but he said an eventual solution would demand a federal government.



NOT ENOUGH—Recent rains have not refreshed rivers in Europe enough to replace oxygen depleted during the drought and fish are still dying. These are being cleared from a waterway near Hamburg.

Junieh, a City of Contradictions

Christian 'Capital' in Lebanon Basking in New Prosperity

By Henry Tanner

JUNIEH, Lebanon, July 29 (UPI)—This little coastal town, the "capital" of Kasrawan, the region where Maronite Christians would set up their own state if Lebanon were partitioned, reflects all the contradictions of Lebanon's civil war.

There are unexpected prosperity and good times amid confidence; a feeling of confidence that the Maronite Christians have won their war against the Palestinians and the leftist Moslems; reports that arms arriving here are coming from Israel; and signs of liaison with Syria even though many feel that "Israel and the United States are our natural allies."

A year ago only small fishing boats and big pleasure yachts were tied up in the port. Now, on any day, about 10 to 15 small freighters are being unloaded with anything from small arms and generators to fuel, flour and beach wear to be sold in the many new boutiques.

There is a permanent traffic jam in the once placid streets. The "beautiful people" who once crowded the port at the St. Georges Hotel in Beirut now gather at a beach club here, their new "in" place.

Passage to Cyprus

Travel agencies that once had their offices on Hamra Street, the fashionable avenue of Moslem-controlled West Beirut, have opened offices here to book passage to Cyprus. For the port, there is a standing room on the deck of a freighter; for the rich, a bunk on a luxury yacht.

Gone is the feeling of being beleaguered in a ghetto, a feeling that prevailed before the Syrian Army moved into Lebanon and opened some of the mountain roads between Kasrawan and the Syrian border.

A Syrian helicopter can be seen every day as it takes off for the trip to Damascus and back with Christian emissaries and Syrian liaison officers.

Gone also is the feeling of political isolation in the world. "Many governments have begun to show a new understanding for our cause," Tony Franjeh, a Maronite leader and son of President Suleiman Franjeh, said in an interview when he was asked where the rightists got their new arms.

In the coves north of Junieh, jetties have been built and heavy military equipment is being unloaded from barges that are just out of reach of the rocket launchers of the Palestinians and leftists in West Beirut, 10 miles to the southwest.

Other rightist Christians claim that the new weapons come from Israel.

Soviet-Made Arms

The weapons include Soviet-made twin-barrel anti-aircraft guns and Soviet-made heavy mortars, both of which can be seen at Junieh and used in the underground shelters and remaining buildings of the beleaguered Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar. There are also Soviet-made armored cars.

Israel captured large quantities of such weapons from the Egyptians and Syrians during the 1973 war. The only other source could be Syria—as the Palestinians keep charging.

The assertion that the weapons come from Israel cannot be verified. There may be an element of blackmail in it, and a desire to commit both Israel and the United States publicly to the Lebanese Christian cause.

"Will Syria not revert to its natural alliance with the Palestinians and the Lebanese Moslems?" a Christian industrialist

here asked. By contrast, he said, "Israel and the United States are our natural allies."

The dominant military and political force here in Junieh is the Phalangist movement, headed by Pierre Gemayel and his two sons, Bashir and Amin.

Mr. Gemayel is on record as saying that complete military victory is out of reach for the Christians, and Phalangist officials, as a result, have been negotiating with the Palestinians and the Arab League for such things as the evacuation of the wounded from Tal Zaatar, deployment of Arab peace-keeping forces at the crossing point between East and West Beirut and practical measures to supply both sides with fuel and electricity.

This has led to tension between the Phalangists and the hard-line parties of Mr. Franjeh and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Franjeh does not want to see any holes in the blockade of West Beirut and the Moslem-held northern city of Tripoli. He wants "to let them rot" in the words of his son Tony.

Mr. Chamoun, whose own party militia was the first to launch the attack on Tal Zaatar five weeks ago, wants the surrender of the camp and opposes any cease-fire that would permit the Red Cross to go in. Most of the time only part of the area is illuminated and water can be pumped to households only on some days. The buildings housing important organizations have their own generators. But these are about the only similarities with Beirut. The de-caying city seems far away in another world, even though the tall cloud of black smoke that rises permanently from its burning port installations dominates the southern horizon.

\$93-Million Aid Pact Signed by Egypt, U.S.

CAIRO, July 29 (UPI)—Egypt will receive \$93 million in economic assistance from the United States under three loan agreements signed today by Economic Minister Zaki Shafat and U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilke.

Each of the three agreements provides a \$31-million loan. They are part of a total of \$500 million extended to Egypt since January of last year.

This estimate, he said in warning of the dangers of nuclear proliferation, does not include nations that may acquire atomic weapons directly from other countries. "A world of many nuclear weapons states could become extremely unstable and dangerous," Mr. Ford said in the report prepared by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Today, he said, about 30 countries have both the technical competence and material to design and build nuclear explosives and six have done so. They are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France and India.

Countries protected by firm alliances do not seem to be strongly motivated toward developing their own nuclear weapons, the report said. "This means the United States must pay close attention to the needs for security felt by non-nuclear nations."

While the report did not list the 20 countries on the threshold

Official Calls It 'Our Policy'

Fall of Syrian Regime Sought By Iraq as Feud Intensifies

By Thomas W. Lippman

BAGHDAD, July 29 (UPI)—The feud between Iraq and Syria has reached the point where the Iraqis are openly seeking the ouster of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

"The Syrian regime is bound to fall and must fall," a prominent Iraqi official said in a private conversation last week. "This is our policy. It is not new."

He said that the Iraqi troops who moved to the Syrian border last month after Syria's direct military intervention in Lebanon did not go there to make war on the Assad regime but "we would if international forces would let us get away with it. If we were left to ourselves, we would do it and we know the Syrian Army would welcome us."

Other officials here said that the troops would remain encamped near the border to give encouragement to dissident forces within Syria, to whom the Iraqis are providing at least moral support and possibly direct aid. The Iraqis are giving maximum publicity to reports of dissension and unrest within Syria, which they portray as proof that Mr. Assad is badly out of step with his own army and the Syrian people.

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, in a speech marking the eighth anniversary of the coup that brought the Ba'ath Socialist party to power here, summed up the current Iraqi view of the Damascus regime: "A counter-revolutionary regime deeply involved in the imperialist schemes

and stopped by no scruples from committing the meanest of all crimes."

"Any Arab regime that does not follow the proper direction will have to bear the consequences in front of its people, its army and the Arab nation," Information Minister Tariq Aziz warned the next day. "The ruler in this region does not rule forever unless his rule is based on firm grounds."

The roots of the rift between the two neighboring countries, which were allies in the pro-Soviet Arab camp, go back at least a decade and involve questions of geography, Ba'ath party politics, oil economics and policy toward Israel.

Major Charges

At the moment, the major Iraqi grievances against Syria include the following charges:

• Syria reneged on an agreement with Algeria, Libya and Iraq to start a new war with Israel. The war was to start last month and the Iraqi troops who went to the Syrian border did so in anticipation of crossing Syria to join the battle on Israel's northern front, the Iraqis say, only to be told that the Syrians were not going to take part and would resist if the Iraqis tried to enter.

• Syria's intervention in Lebanon, which it began after abandoning the plan to fight Israel, is part of a U.S.-inspired plot to crush the Palestinians, make peace with Israel and restore the authority of Syria's ally, King Hussein of Jordan, over the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

• The Assad regime, which claims to be the true upholder of Ba'athist orthodoxy, is in fact a military dictatorship.

• Syria's operation of a Soviet-built dam on the Euphrates River has dried up Iraqi fields and caused severe damage to the Iraqi economy. According to Planning Minister Hamud, it has made half the land in the Euphrates basin useless for agriculture, forced Iraqi peasants to go to the cities in search of jobs and inflicted more than \$100 million in losses last year alone.

Limited Support

The Iraqis say they provided direct support to the Palestinian troops who resisted the Syrian military advance in Lebanon, but apart from that Baghdad's overt acts against the Assad regime appear to have been limited.

In April, the Iraqis struck an economic blow by stopping the flow of oil from their Kirkuk refinery to the Syrian port and refinery at Latakia. That deprived the Syrians of pipeline transport fees and forced them to import oil for their own use at far higher prices than the Iraqis had been charging.

The Iraqis also have received with fanfare two Syrian pilots who defected to Iraq with their aircraft, allegedly in protest over Mr. Assad's policies.

The Syrians have said that Iraq was not really serious about going to war with the Israelis and that the movement of Iraqi troops was politically motivated and aimed at embarrassing Damascus.

Syria Accuses Iraq

DAMASCUS, July 29 (AP)—Syria's defense minister, Gen. Mustafa Tlas, was quoted today as saying Iraq is deploying troops along its border "to divert Syria from exercising its national role" in Lebanon.

Damascus newspapers said that Gen. Tlas made his remarks during an inspection of Syrian troop emplacements near the Iraqi border.

71st Czech Passenger Dies

PRAGUE, July 29 (AP)—One of six survivors of yesterday's crash of a Czechoslovak airliner near Bratislava died today in a hospital, bringing the death toll to 71.

Tons of Nuclear Material in U.S. Unaccounted For, Report Shows

By Tom Ito

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Tons of nuclear material, much of it refined to weapons grade, cannot be accounted for by the 34 uranium and plutonium processing plants in the United States, according to a House subcommittee staff summary of a classified General Accounting Office report.

The summary, prepared by the staff of the House Small Business Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, says the GAO report "seriously questions" whether the accountability procedures of the Energy Research and Development Administration "can give ERDA reliable indications of whether bomb quantities of special nuclear materials have been lost or stolen."

Only 8 of the 34 processing facilities audited by the GAO, according to the report, The 26 others largely produce highly enriched uranium and plutonium.

James Liverman, ERDA's assistant administrator of environment and safety, called the GAO report "inaccurate."

"I am convinced that there is no nuclear material outside the processing system that we aren't totally aware of," Mr. Liverman said. "You have to understand that there may be 60 miles of piping in a [uranium processing] plant, and there could be a lot of material stuck in those pipes."

According to the report, it takes 27 pounds of enriched uranium or 13 pounds of plutonium to make an atomic weapon with the explosive force of 20,000 tons of TNT.

According to the staff summary, the GAO report says there is no way to accurately measure the quantities of special nuclear materials retained in the processing equipment.

According to the staff summary, the report listed numerous examples of security deficiencies and concluded that "ERDA's contractor physical security systems are inadequate." The report pointed out that after ERDA officials were shown a draft of the study about two months ago "ERDA corrected all the deficiencies in physical security cited in this report."



ANTI-RABIES MUZZLES—A company in Norwich, England, has produced these plastic guards for use in the event rabies, a menace in Europe, spreads to Britain.

No Evidence of Evacuation, However

Chinese Told U.S. Specialists Major Quake Was Expected

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—U.S. specialists in earthquake prediction who returned last month from a visit to China were shown, while there, evidence of ominous magnetic changes in the Tien-shan area and were told that a major quake was expected in northeast China before the 1980s.

Radio stations in Peking and Tientsin began warning the populace last year to prepare for a quake, but there is still no evidence that a last-minute evacuation order was carried out.

Such an order, on the eve of a great quake that struck China's Liaoning Peninsula on Feb. 4 of last year, is thought to have saved thousands of lives. The Peking and Tientsin broadcasts followed that event and were apparently based on fears that a new quake might occur along a fault running southeast from Peking toward Tientsin.

The quakes of the last two days did occur in that area, apparently near the city of Tangshan, which has a population of 1 million.

Visit Described

The Americans who visited the Liaoning earthquake area as well as Peking, were led by Dr. Barry Raleigh, Australian-born geophysicist with the U.S. Geological Survey Center in Menlo Park, Calif., and other members of the group described their visit in telephone interviews.

They were told that a study of earthquakes during the last several centuries indicated an ominous migration of activity toward northeast China. For this reason, it was said, a great quake was expected there before the 1980s.

The Americans visited China to study the events that led up to last year's prediction as well as sociological problems involved in alerting the populace and persuading people to leave their homes at the critical time.

Perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon reported to the visitors was the occurrence of "earthquake lights" or "ground glow."

A Chinese scientist reported that he happened to be looking toward the epicenter of the quake when it occurred. For several seconds the region was illuminated from the ground to a height of about 1,500 feet by a glow as bright as that of a flash bulb, he said.

The illuminated area was about three miles wide, as seen from his position, he added. Dr. Raleigh described the account as "absolutely convincing." The phenomenon may have been caused by a discharge of electricity, he added, and was of special interest with regard to releases of electrical energy that may be associated with earthquakes.

associated with great earthquakes.

Changes in local magnetism and electrical conductivity of the earth's crust are both being investigated as possible premonitory signs of such quakes.

The visitors were also told of so many reports of unusual animal behavior before last year's quake that they found them hard to dismiss. According to Chinese accounts, the evidence that animals can sense an impending quake was manifest, for example, before an earthquake that shook Tientsin in 1969.

Two hours before the quake, according to a keeper in the Tientsin Zoo, tigers began acting strangely. Other signs, according to a Chinese report issued recently in Paris, include "the panic of chickens, pigs refusing to enter pig sties, horses and sheep running about in a frenzy, rats and mice leaving their holes, and hibernating snakes slithering out onto the ice."

Early last year enough warning signs had been observed for the Chinese to expect a large quake in the Liaoning area. In the 18 hours before it occurred there were several shocks five of them greater than the third magnitude on the Richter scale—enough to be widely felt.

300 in Italy Told To Quit Homes in Gas-Stricken Area

SEVESO, Italy, July 29 (Reuters)—Local authorities tonight ordered 300 persons to evacuate their homes, mostly in a single village contaminated by a poisonous chemical defoliant which leaked from a factory two weeks ago.

Officials said that there had been growing concern in the village of Cesano Maderno, where more than 300 small animals have died.

The evacuation, ordered by the regional health office in Milan, is the highest since an explosion at the Swiss-owned chemical factory emitted the lethal chemical TCDD into the air. Two hundred persons have already left their homes in the area.

Officials have treated 30 persons suffering from the effects of the poison, which include skin burns and liver and kidney trouble. Medical teams have been testing everyone in the contaminated area north of Milan, particularly pregnant women, for possible effects on their unborn children.

4 Are Detained In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, July 29 (Reuters)—Security police said today they have detained four persons, including two journalists and a university lecturer, under South Africa's Terrorism Act.

The four are Jeremy Cronin, who teaches political science at the University of Cape Town, Anthony Holiday, a senior reporter on the Cape Times, David Babin, a journalist on the Cape Argus, and Mr. Babin's wife, who is six months pregnant.

They are due to appear in court on charges under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. This empowers the police to detain indefinitely anyone considered to be involved in, or have knowledge of, terrorist acts.

Cambodia Says Mission In Paris Is Closing

PARIS, July 29 (UPI)—France has decided to close Cambodia's mission in Paris, its only diplomatic post in Western Europe, Cambodian diplomats announced today.

French authorities could not immediately be reached for comment. In what is described as a new unfriendly act by the French authorities toward democratic Cambodia and its people, the mission said in a statement that the French government had informed it of the decision July 12.

Keepers Keep

Too Well at Soviet Zoo

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI)—When feeding time occurred at Karaganda Zoo was the keepers, not the male, who, fested, the paper Komsomolskiya Pravda reported today.

Produce intended for monkeys and other animals was divided among more than 20 persons including the director and its rear veterinarian, the newspaper said.

Authorities in the 80 central Asian city knew a share of the food to quiet, it added.

The zoo director, who dismissed, admitted that animals had grown so fat there was a danger they would start eating each other.

Uganda Ent U.K. Talks

(Continued from Page 1) holding all propaganda threats against Kenya, with his troops from the north and stopping the killing Kenyans living in Uganda.

Moscow Lays Blame

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI)—The Communist party newspaper Pravda, today blamed "imperialist forces" for provoking the Ugandan crisis in order to blunt the African liberation struggle.

A commentary by Yuri Ts said that the Israeli rescue at Entebbe was part of this larger plot. Soviet-Ugandan war material was destroyed during the raid.

Airline Curb Services

NAIROBI, July 29 (Reuters)—East African Airways announced today that it has suspended terminal services within Uganda's international airport because of Ugandan fuel shortage.

However, an official said, it would continue between Entebbe and Nairobi because the airline used the route carried on fuel for the round trip.

Final Suspects Seized In Calif.

Abduction of 2

CROWDFORD, Calif., July 29 (AP)—The two remaining persons in the Chowchilla bus kidnapping were arrested today near their home in California and the other in Vancouver, Canada.

As police and the FBI announced the captures, third suspect, Richard Scheld, 27, who surrendered, entered a plea of not guilty to kidnapping and charges in the abduction of children and their bus driver. The FBI in San Francisco reported the capture of the person of Frederick Woods, in British Columbia.

Earlier in the day, Richard Schoenfeld's brother, James, was captured in Menlo Park, Calif.

Both Schoenfelds and Woods were charged in a warrant issued last week with counts of kidnapping and counts of robbery. The red charges stem from the taking clothes and other items from victims.

Bomb in Belfast Bar Kills 2, Injures 30

BELFAST, July 29 (Reuters)—A bomb exploded today in a crowded bar in an Irish Republican Army stronghold in Belfast, killing 2 persons and injuring about 30, police said. The bomb was planted in lounge of the Whitefort Inn, Andersonstown. Observers said that the bombing was a work of Protestant extremists.

السلامة العامة

Miss. GOP Chief Picks Ford, Decries Schweiker

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The influential chairman of the Mississippi delegation to the Republican National Convention, endorsed Ford's candidacy last night in a statement issued at the party headquarters in New York.

Mr. Reed said his endorsement of the President was a direct result of a statement issued at the party headquarters in New York.

next month to decide how to cast all 30 of the state's convention ballots under a unit-rule tradition.

Moreover, reflecting but not guaranteeing the likelihood that the Mississippi delegation would follow his lead, Mr. Reed said he considered "the nomination contest for all practical purposes over."

Barring significant defections from Mr. Ford elsewhere in the country, the shift of the Mississippi delegation to him would assure him enough convention votes to win the nomination.

The latest New York Times tally showed Mr. Ford had 1,130 delegates, Mr. Reagan 1,095 and 103 were uncommitted, including the 30 in Mississippi. The addition of the Mississippi votes to Mr. Ford's total would give him 20 delegates more than a convention majority of 1,130.

At the least, Mr. Reed's switch to Mr. Ford put a damper on efforts by the Reagan campaign to tamp down a conservative rebellion against the selection of Sen. Schweiker to be the California's running mate if Mr. Reagan wins the presidential nomination.

Earlier, there were signs that Mr. Reagan's aides had made some headway in staving off conservative defections.

But some disgruntled supporters of the former California governor said they feared that his bid for the Republican presidential nomination would collapse unless the Reagan campaign could demonstrate convincingly that the naming of the liberal Pennsylvania senator has led to the siphoning off of a sizeable number of President Ford's delegates in the Northeast.

The 20 Reagan delegates in Utah "are now pacified" about the selection of Sen. Schweiker, said Richard Richards, the delegation chairman. But he warned, in a sentiment echoed elsewhere among Reagan supporters, that he considered the Schweiker overture to the Northeast "a do-or-die effort."

Sen. Schweiker said at a news conference yesterday that he had persuaded at least 20 Pennsylvania delegates to join him in abandoning Mr. Ford.

But the senator declined to identify either the six delegates he said were switching to Mr. Reagan or the 14 others he described as now uncommitted. A New York Times canvass of nearly half the 103 Pennsylvania delegates produced only one definite and five potential Reagan converts among Ford supporters. Mr. Ford will travel to Jackson

tomorrow to try to persuade the others in the Mississippi delegation to follow Mr. Reed's lead. Aides to Mr. Reagan said, without detectable confidence, that they hoped to be able to prevent the entire delegation's shift to Mr. Ford. The importance of Mississippi to both sides was signaled by Mr. Reagan's decision to go to Mississippi next Wednesday to appear before the delegation for the second time.

The key to the Mississippi decision always has been Mr. Reed. He polled the delegation during the last two days and his associates said he would not have acted unless he was confident his endorsement would not be a solitary one.

Lyn Nohsiger, Mr. Reagan's convention director, said John Sears, the campaign manager, was counseling the New Jersey delegation and Sen. Schweiker was concentrating on his home state.

Mr. Ford will attempt to solidify his support in Pennsylvania by meeting tomorrow night with the state delegation in the White House. Most of the Ford campaign's attention, however, was focused on an attempt to follow up the endorsement of the President by John Connally, the former Texas governor and Cabinet officer, with pursuit of other conservatives in sunbelt states.

S. Experts Study of et, Cancer

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—A study of cancer cases in 19 percent of cancer cases in women and 41 percent in men are related to diet, a National Cancer Institute researcher told a Senate committee yesterday.

Dr. Gori said that the reason appeared more important in men than women and the rate of malignancy appeared related to diet.

Dr. Gori said that the reason appeared more important in men than women and the rate of malignancy appeared related to diet.

to Sail

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The tugboat, which was damaged by a fire last Friday, resumed its schedule of Atlantic crossings next Thursday.

Pentagon Papers Said to Upset Only Canada

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The State Department was able to report only a single case of adverse reaction by a foreign government to the mid-1971 publication of the secret Pentagon Papers history of the Vietnam war, despite an urgent request for information sent to 248 U.S. embassies and consular posts throughout the world, court documents showed yesterday.

A hitherto "top-secret" deposition to U.S. District Court by William Macomber, who was then deputy under secretary of state, reporting on the reactions of foreign governments, was among 232 pages of previously sealed documents released by Judge Gerhart Gesell in response to freedom of information requests.

The documents included an "immediate" priority secret cable from the State Department to all U.S. embassies and consular posts on June 18, 1971, asking for reports on foreign government reactions to the newspaper publication of the classified war history, begun three days before in The New York Times. The State Department also asked its diplomats for "your own independent estimate" of potential damage to U.S. diplomacy from the published revelations "as well as similar revelations which might be made in the future."

The diplomats were told in the

cable that the executive branch of the government was trying to block permanent publication of the Pentagon Papers on grounds of national security and damage to U.S. diplomatic relations. They were given clear indications that their replies would be used in the court action.

Mr. Macomber's "top-secret" deposition to the federal court here on June 26, 1971, claimed that further publication of the war history by The New York Times and The Washington Post would result in "irreparable harm" to the United States.

However, his 25-page report cited only one case of an official contact by a foreign government protesting the revelations.

That was in Canada, where the U.S. ambassador in Ottawa had been called to the Foreign Office because of "concern over impressions created in Canada."

by the revelation of the Canadian role in contacts with North Vietnam. Senior Canadian diplomats—who were unnamed—also were

reported to have said that the disclosure put Canada in the position of being "either a rogue or a fool."

Mr. Macomber's report to the court was replete with assertions and opinions from U.S. diplomats—evidently in response to the cable from Washington—that the Pentagon Papers' publication might cause adverse reactions in foreign governments. In most cases, no evidence was cited.

There was no report of a Soviet response but the U.S. Embassy in Moscow asserted that the Soviet government "undoubtedly considers [the] documents of intelligence value."

Mr. Macomber reported that there had been no reaction from Peking but claimed the publication "could have serious adverse consequences" at a time when relations with Peking "are undergoing profound change and when we are seeking a better dialogue and relationship." Less than a month after this statement, Henry Kissinger, then a presidential assistant, went secretly to Peking on his successful mission to establish a U.S.-Chinese relationship.

Judge Gesell questioned Mr. Macomber closely and skeptically on his claims of diplomatic damage, the newly released court transcripts show. "You have read to me a sort of a Pavlovian kind of reaction solicited by the State Department," the judge told Mr. Macomber.

"We certainly were interested in their [the diplomats'] reactions," Mr. Macomber replied.

A Matchmaker For Candidates, Voters in U.S.

LAS VEGAS, July 29 (AP).

A University of Nevada psychologist has set up a sort of computer-dating service for voters that will let them know which candidate in an election comes closest to their ideal politician.

"In any given race, we bank the candidates for an office with the voter's own description of what he or she wants," said Dr. Joseph Raney. "There is no value judgment involved with the computer. It is as objective as it possibly can be."

Dr. Raney's program will be given its first test in the Sept. 14 primary election in Nevada's Clark County. He plans to continue the project for the general elections in November.

U.S. Grants Asylum To Soviet Seaman

NEW ORLEANS, July 29 (UPI).

A young Soviet seaman who jumped ship earlier this week was granted U.S. political asylum yesterday. Alexander, 25, was flown to New York, where a relief organization will help him get settled. Mr. Alexander, a crewman aboard the freighter Novodruzhsk, walked into a city police station here Monday and said he no longer wanted to live in the Soviet Union.



The Martian trench scooped out by Viking's robot arm.

Red Soil of Mars Subjected To Light, H₂O, 'Chicken Soup'

PASADENA, Calif., July 29 (AP)—The first sampling of Martian soil is in the Viking lander, nourished by light, water vapor and "chicken soup" as scientists search for life on the red planet.

The robot lander's arm dug the sample and deposited it in three chambers yesterday. The experiments will take weeks and answers are not expected soon. But scientists were pleased that the project was under way.

Until a pin that had jammed the robot arm was dislodged last weekend, there had been doubt that Viking could pick up the dirt. "I'm delighted—ecstatic. I can't tell you how thrilled I am," said Dr. Gerald Soffin, a scientist.

Some Bad News

A piece of bad news intruded. An instrument to search for molecular "building blocks" of life signaled that it did not get a sample of soil. Engineers said it may have been a false signal, or Viking's extended digging arm may have come up empty when it tried to collect the soil sample for the instrument.

Called a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer, it is designed to search for organic compounds. It could check the results of biology experiments and it might be able to find signs of life that once existed on Mars even if such life failed to survive.

"I'm not at all happy to hear that word about the [spectrometer]," said Dr. Fred Brown, a biologist. Officials said they would order Viking to photograph the soil-receiving funnel tomorrow to see if dirt had been placed in it.

Sticky Soil

There was some new information about the nature of the soil itself. The mechanical hand left a six-inch trench, about two inches deep, in the ground. The dark, steep-sided trench did not collapse, as it might have if the surface was extremely dusty. Instead, a project spokesman said, it looked "like wet sand"—indicating the soil was sticky, although not necessarily moist.

Inside the lander, in the \$60-million miniature biology laboratory, the dirt dropped in and a carousel immediately started rotating. It distributed soil to three chambers—about the size of flashlight batteries—in which the samples are being incubated.

A tiny light flashed on—much to the excitement of scientists—signaling the real beginning of Viking's life search. It will provide simulated sunshine for one experiment.

In another experiment, the sample was suspended above a cup of the "chicken soup" nutrient—a nickname for a rich food that contains amino acids, vitamins and other substances that promote organisms on earth.

House Votes to Reprimand Sikes for Financial Misdeeds

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The House voted 381 to 2 today to reprimand a subcommittee chairman, Rep. Robert Sikes, D-Fla., on two counts of financial misconduct.

It was the House's first punishment of a member since 1969 when it fined the late Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., and stripped him of seniority. Mr. Powell died in 1972.

Rep. Sikes, 70, spoke only once during the 20-minute debate to request permission to insert a statement into the Congressional Record. His request was granted.

The action against Mr. Sikes was based on a report by the House Ethics Committee, which conducted a three-month investigation into conflict-of-interest charges brought against him by Common Cause, the self-styled citizens' lobby. Approval of the report constituted the formal reprimand.

Stock Charge Cited

The Ethics Committee recommended disciplinary action against Rep. Sikes after its investigation substantiated charges that the Florida Democrat had failed to report ownership of stock in Fairchild Industries, Inc., a major defense contractor, and in a bank he helped establish on the Pensacola Naval Air Station. The panel also cited Rep. Sikes for his sponsorship of legislation in 1961 to remove development restrictions on land in Florida in which he had secret holdings but did not recommend disciplinary action in that matter. Although the committee said it was "most concerned" with those actions, it could not act because the events took place nearly 10 years before the Ethics Committee was created by the House.

One speaker, Rep. Andrew McGuire, D-N.J., said the Ethics Committee should have recommended a stiffer punishment. He said members should consider whether to take away Rep. Sikes' chairmanship of the House Military Construction Appropriations subcommittee next year.

"The committee has found conduct that cannot and should not be tolerated by this House, or anybody or the American people," Rep. McGuire said.

'Pretty Severe'

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., asked if he thought a reprimand was sufficient punishment. "That's a pretty severe thing to have in your record as a member of Congress," he said.

Voting against the reprimand were Representatives Edward Herbert, D-La., Tom Steed, D-Okla., and Olin Teague, D-Texas.

After the proceedings, Rep. John Flynn, D-Ga., chairman of the Ethics Committee, said he saw no real difference between reprimand or censure and said committee members decided to use the word "reprimand."

Asked if Rep. Sikes had gotten



Rep. Robert Sikes

off easy, Rep. Flynn replied: "As I told another House member who asked that, if it happened to you, you wouldn't think it was easy."

Rep. Flynn said the Ethics Committee did not consider whether Rep. Sikes should be stripped of his subcommittee chairmanship because it is the House Democratic Caucus that selects committee members and chairmen.

Russia Accuses Chess Defector Of Vanity, Envy

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP)—Tass said yesterday that "wounded vanity" and a desire for "cheap sensation" probably led the Soviet chess grandmaster, Viktor Korchnoi, to seek political asylum in the Netherlands.

Mr. Korchnoi, 45, four times a Soviet chess champion, asked for asylum Tuesday at Amsterdam police headquarters after trying for first place in a Dutch chess tournament. He went to an unknown address, making no public statement. A Dutch decision on such requests takes about two weeks.

In the first Soviet comment on Mr. Korchnoi's action, Tass commentator Boris Rukovich said Mr. Korchnoi had a good life as a Soviet chess champion, "received high fees as a grandmaster and regularly took part in national and international competitions."

"Obsessed with vanity and envy at the successes of his chess-playing colleagues, Korchnoi started intrigues and ousting other people, thus hoping to achieve what he failed to accomplish at the chessboard," he added.

Mr. Korchnoi was censured in 1974 after losing an elimination round for the world chess title to the young Soviet player, Anatoly Karpov, whose chess arsenal he called "extremely poor."

White House Guard Will Not Be Charged

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).

A grand jury yesterday decided it will issue no criminal charges against a guard who fatally shot an intruder on the White House grounds.

Chester Plummer, 30, a Washington taxi driver, was killed Sunday night by Pvt. Charles Garland of the Executive Protective Service, a branch of the Secret Service. Plummer, who scaled the fence surrounding the White House grounds, carried a metal pipe. According to a statement by the U.S. Attorney's Office, he was shot only after attempting to hit Pvt. Garland.

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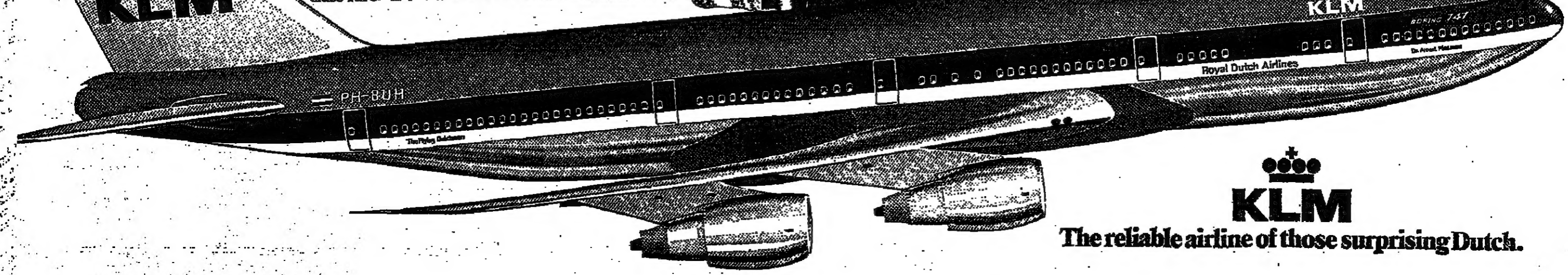
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Acts of God—and Man

It is a curious fact that on the day when scientists could describe with authority and detail how a machine had scratched the surface of Mars—some hundreds of millions of miles away—much of the world was wondering about the fate of millions of Chinese, in zones stricken by an earthquake, the strongest to hit this planet in a dozen years.

To be sure, belatedly the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party announced that the shocks (the first has been followed by another, almost as powerful) had "caused great losses to people's lives and properties" and that these losses had been "extremely serious" in Tangshan. But apart from this, most accounts of the quake depended on bits and pieces of information, sometimes contradictory, almost always limited in scope, from foreigners in China.

To be sure, disasters of this apparent magnitude are not easy to describe, early or accurately. But China is now an integral state, with excellent internal communications. Surely the government could have been quicker to report the event, and more precise. After all, God—or nature, or whatever the force to which this catastrophe may be ascribed—is not an imperialist or a counter-revolutionary or a Soviet agent. The impact of an earthquake cannot be considered the fault of the government, although, as in Italy, the efforts to heal the wounds it caused can be criticized.

But there are governments apparently believing that natural afflictions, whether the earth that trembles, the rivers that flood or the skies that produce no rain, are reflections upon their own supreme powers. The droughts in Africa might have been countered more speedily and with less suffering for many, many people if the governments had not concealed or obscured the facts. Ethiopia was charged with this obfuscation; other African states are guilty of the same offense.

Whether the world should, or can, assist China in its present crisis will depend on the extent of the destruction that the quake has wrought and the willingness of the Chinese government to tell of the needs and receive the aid. No sensible person with any consciousness of the humanity he shares with the Chinese in the affected area would feel that such aid should be withheld on political grounds, or that accepting it would be demeaning to the Peking regime. What would be a blot on the People's Republic would be the assumption that the less the world outside knows about the tragedy the better for the ruling group.

The latter has not interfered with the dispatch of news thus far; it has simply failed to provide an authoritative picture of events. It is to be hoped that this—for those in the rubble of broken houses or camped in rain-soaked streets—will soon be corrected.

Exit From Thailand

The U.S. military withdrawal from Thailand, completed last week, reflects a necessary adjustment by both countries to the realities of Asia in the wake of the Vietnam war.

With the Communist take-over of neighboring Cambodia and Laos, as well as South Vietnam, Thailand has been left as one of the three last non-Communist enclaves on the land mass of East Asia, along with nearby Malaysia and distant South Korea. The only nation in Southeast Asia never to be colonized, the Thais have a long history, of which they are proud, of avoiding foreign domination by bending with the wind. For more than a year, they have been pursuing accommodation with Asia's Communist nations, while seeking a looser, less military alliance with the United States.

Diplomatic relations, opened with China, Cambodia and Laos, are still under negotiation with Hanoi, which remembers the Thai-based U.S. bombers of the Vietnam war and has pressed for complete U.S. withdrawal.

The United States wisely agreed last year to remove all its combat units, which were withdrawn by Dec. 30, and the bulk of its military personnel, already down to about half the wartime level of 48,000. The negotiations of the past year have essentially revolved around Pentagon desires to leave 3,000 men to maintain one air base—for

transit flights to the Indian Ocean—and four or five highly sophisticated intelligence installations, including a unique electronic eavesdropping facility that intercepted low-frequency radio communications in Indochina and southern China. In the end, all that could be agreed was a turnover to the Thais of some of the less sophisticated equipment there; the U.S.-operated black boxes have had to be removed. A seismic station monitoring Chinese and Soviet nuclear tests has also been turned over to Thai operation. And limited use of one Thai Air Force base for refueling and repair emergencies is evidently to be permitted U.S. aircraft flying to the Indian Ocean area.

About 250 U.S. military advisers, operating under the continuing military aid agreement, will remain in Thailand. The U.S. commitment to Thailand's security remains in force, on Bangkok's urging, along with the 1954 Manila pact that initiated it—although the multinational SEATO headquarters and military structure have been dissolved.

In effect, Thailand is now launched on a path of de facto neutralism, seeking to assure its security through accommodation with its Communist neighbors and a shift to an arms-length relationship with its U.S. ally. The Ford administration has been well advised to accept the inevitable and to go quietly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Britain and Uganda

The first occasion on which Britain has been driven into breaking off diplomatic relations with a member of the Commonwealth is a very sad occasion. Commonwealth countries have temporarily broken with Britain but only over issues of grave moral dispute—Rhodesian policy. This was, however, considered bad enough at the time. The Commonwealth survived it, as it has indeed survived even war between member states. The Commonwealth relationship has indeed sometimes provided useful channels for consultation when others were blocked. Relations could therefore be restored. Mr. Crosland's decision to withdraw the High Commission from Kampala is in a different category.

The Foreign Office's reasons, if not necessarily its timing, are cogent enough. President Amin, whether knowingly or not, has made the working of the British High Commission—the carrying on of negotiation and discussion between two sovereign states—impossible, and for no good reason whatever. In the absence of the high commissioner to discuss urgent business arising out of previous negotiations, President Amin forced out the deputy high commissioner and then his substitute, accompanied by false accusations of British involvement in the Israeli rescue operation, and he objected to the remaining senior officer taking charge even though protocol was properly observed on the British side. This follows a period in which the President has forced Britain to

make reductions of staff inconsistent even with its relatively limited responsibilities in Uganda.

This event will no further damage the Commonwealth and the good work that, despite so many setbacks, it still manages to do. Although Uganda remains a member, the break of relations by Britain does show that we do not regard the Commonwealth as a meaningless and amoral institution. It is the United Nations where the worst tyrants talk the greatest humbug, which discredits itself.

It remains to be seen how President Amin will react. Some of his people may feel that Britain's action emphasizes the enormity of the regime under which they labor. Mr. Crosland was right to emphasize that British friendship is still held out to them. They alone can rid themselves of a regime under which their country is disintegrating, but unhappily the tragedy has still several acts to be played out.

—From the Times (London).

Facts of Life

There is little for the United States to do now but watch as Southeast Asia adjusts itself to the facts of 1976. For if Vietnam does shoulder its rifles for military adventures, it will face a disapproving China. In the long history of its civilization, China has never looked kindly at strong states on its borders. Americans watching such a conflict from the sidelines might be forgiven if they mused on the ironies of life.

—From the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 30, 1901

VIENNA.—The suburbs of Vienna are infested with a plague of poisonous snakes. Several fatal accidents have already occurred, mostly to children. Snakes have been found in railway carriages full with excursionists and their carriages full with excursionists and their carriages full with excursionists. The snake is of the black species, and has been driven from the high Alps by the heat.

Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1926

WASHINGTON.—Newspapers friendly to President Coolidge today represent his homely on international good manners as a slap at Sen. Borah because of the latter's attack on Winston Churchill on the debt question. It is also taken to indicate a desire to let the world at large know that when anything is to be said on foreign affairs it will be said by the President.



U.S. Foreign Policy and the Congress

By J. Robert Schaezel

WASHINGTON.—Imposed on the residue of Vietnam, Watergate and the Nixon administration is that peculiar American political rhetoric of an election year. America has developed its own theater of the absurd. One starts with the manifest uninterest of the American public in foreign affairs—two early 1976 polls discovered that foreign relations ranked about sixteenth in importance.

Yet aspiring politicians pontificate endlessly on international issues, partially to escape the harsh and complex domestic questions about which the public does care. If there is any sense in this paradox it may arise from the citizen's visceral reaction: "While I've got other things on my mind, we can't escape world problems so we ought to have a leader with some competence in this area."

This theater and the general absence of penetrating public interest encourages some extravagant performances. Former Secretary Connally, one of our more self-confident, instant foreign affairs experts, has thrown out several novel ideas: "After consulting with the People's Republic of China, we ought to ask the Japanese to engage in a substantial rearmament of their people. They can be a very great stabilizing force in Southeast Asia." He initiated a "pen pal" campaign urging Americans to write to Italian friends of the manifest dangers of Italian Communism.

Two Governors

Gov. Brown, flexing his untested foreign-policy wings, declared: "Our foreign policy is a hanger from the 50s. It's reactive, sterile, contradictory... America has to regain the ideological initiative. I would like to see a foreign policy based not merely on military alliances and the sale of arms, but on planetary realism, on the vision that we are all one people, that we are sharing a finite amount of resources, that our technology has to take into account the fragile quality of the atmosphere above and the soil on which we walk." But % is Gov. Reagan who in speaking of Panama captures best the yeasty American rhetoric of the turn of the century: "Personally, I would tell this jerk, this tinhorn dictator-friend of Fidel Castro's, that we bought it (the Panama Canal), we paid for it and we're going to keep it."

It is the combination of florid language and simplistic thought, allied with doubts about the verifiability of the American constitutional system, that causes foreigners to wonder: whether the United States has the capacity to develop and conduct a coherent foreign policy. Apprehension mounts when Congress becomes more assertive and the President and Kissinger counterattack with assurances that Congressional intrusion precludes effective diplomacy.

The phenomenon of a Republican President and a Democratic Congress sharpens the adversarial relationship implicit in the separation of powers system. A generally quiescent legislature has taken initiatives ranging from the War Powers Act in the aftermath of Vietnam, to anti-Turkey legislation with respect to Cyprus, to rejection of Administration proposals to deal with the Angolan crisis, and to the noisy, at times irresponsible, investigation of CIA and other intelligence activities. And then there have been the Lockheed disclosures. Certain common denominators emerge: resistance to Executive Branch pleas and arguments and apparent indifference to the ramifications of these actions abroad.

No Intention

Yet Congress does not appear intent on dominating American foreign policy. In general the legislators share the public's uninterest in international affairs and their preoccupation with domestic matters. For example, in April 1976 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hear-

ings heralded as fundamental analyses of American foreign policy, with several distinguished private witnesses invited to assist the Committee. Press attention, meager at best, focused on the fact that no more than one Senator was present at the hearings progressed. Another clue to Congressional indifference: the House International Relations Committee, one and one-half years after the organization of this Congress, is still lacking three Democratic members.

There is a Congressional problem, but it is not, as Kissinger has warned, a conscious effort to preempt Executive prerogatives. It lies in the constitutional system of the United States, the separation of powers, the fact that in many areas the Legislature is a co-equal partner of the Executive. The government can be paralyzed if the President fails to get the consent and support of his Congressional partners.

The problem is compounded by the shift in the center of gravity in foreign affairs which takes the form of a decline of the authority and legislative reach of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and of the House International Relations Committee, and the burgeoning role of a host of committees concerned with domestic economic issues: energy, nuclear policy, banking and currency, finance, environment, antitrust, multinational companies. A major new element is the new Budget Committee, which establishes an expenditure framework within which the financial aspects of all programs, domestic and foreign, must be fitted.

Frustration

The result is a total dispossession of responsibility. There is no present device for overseeing and coordinating these multifarious activities. The Executive Branch is frustrated as it searches for the power centers; as it attempts to persuade competing committees and subcommittees. A major problem is to sensitize these domestic committees to the impact of their decisions on the international interests of the United States.

This is only partially an organizational issue. In fact it highlights the degree to which modern international affairs are the result of domestic policies and programs. If America is to have a steady, rational foreign policy, Congress must be intimately involved, not merely because of its authority under the Constitution, but because the Congress is an accurate reflection of the public.

In its mood, its interests. The disenchantment, confusion and occasional bitterness of the Congress reflect the disenchantment and confusion of the country. Congressional concern about the apparent absence of any ethical base in American foreign policy mirrors public discontent. Congress and the public are baffled by apparent contradictions: Brezhnev and Mao are good Communists; Herding is a bad Communist. Détente is a bad imperialism, as in Angola. Myrdal's ravens expressed popular resentment at the attacks of the Third and Fourth Worlds, particularly that America should have been selected as the principal target of their abuse.

They detect no overall foreign policy strategy. American policy appears primarily opportunistic, spasmodic and reactive.

Not Bleak

The future is not entirely bleak. America has not turned isolationist. The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations on February 15, 1975, issued perhaps the most serious study of this question and established that the public is not prepared to retreat to the pre-World War II role of international disengagement. The ambitions of Congress in the conduct of foreign affairs appear modest. There has been no abuse of the War Powers Act.

The imprint of Secretary Kissinger on Congressional attitudes is an important factor. For years the Congress was dazzled by the master salesman. Over time and reluctantly the Congress began to realize that the country had a Secretary of State who was not above dissembling. Relations between the Congress and the Executive have been soured by distrust. In addition, serious Congressional critics question a diplomacy which draws more on Metternich and Talleyrand than on the moral and democratic values America professes. They note that young Americans' interest in foreign affairs centers on humanitarian values and goals.

Prospects

The prospects for 1977 are somewhat brighter. More than likely the President and the Congress will come from the same party and will begin, at least, with a determination to work together. The Congress knows the power of the President, that he can mobilize public opinion in support of his policies and by

doing so to influence Congressional action.

Despite the probable subordination of Congressional oversight, a substantial Congressional involvement in foreign affairs is both inevitable and indispensable. Alarm at this prospect diminishes when political rhetoric and reality are separated. The rhetoric is intense with respect to CIA and yet it became apparent early on that the Congress would not kill the Central Intelligence Agency. Indeed, out of extensive hearings, some reckless, a promising oversight committee emerged. The Mansfield resolution to reduce the American troops in Europe, a menacing prospect to our allies, was repeatedly defeated, and now its sponsor leaves the Senate. The Congress has a special role as a mobilizer of ideas, pushing the frontiers of foreign policy.

The first requirement for a more effective American foreign policy, highly pertinent to the cooperative role Congress must play, is further improvement of the domestic economic situation. The improvement already evident allowed the President to reject proposed protectionist actions with regard to automobile and shoe imports. If this economic trend continues then the basic condition for an effective foreign policy will exist.

The Luxury

Americans and for that matter Europeans, cannot afford the luxury of deploring the separation of legislative and executive powers and dreaming of unfettered Presidential authority. The system is not ideal. The task of conducting foreign policy is difficult. But screaming at the problem, fighting and refusing to work within the system are futile and dangerous.

The most hopeful sign is the degree to which American foreign policy has been shaped over the last 30 years by events and by the efforts of many men. One important component is the priority America attaches to relations with Western Europe and Japan, which the Congress fully shares. Despite the fanfare and conflict of the most recent period, Nixon-Kissinger-Ford foreign policy produced no fundamental changes other than relations with China which arose less from American initiative than from a cold, Peking reassessment of its own strategic interests. There have been dramatic stylistic shifts, certain elements have been glamorized, particularly relations with the Soviet Union and China. But no important components of post-war foreign policy were jettisoned. For instance, while Kissinger's skepticism, indeed his hostility, regarding the idea of a United Europe have been well known, on the surface at least America has continued to support this great endeavor. Thus the broad, deep currents of American foreign policy remain their force; they will equally constrain and move the next President.

Mr. Schaezel was the U.S. Ambassador to the European Economic Community between 1968 and 1972 after having served as deputy assistant secretary of state for Atlantic affairs. This is an adaptation of a paper he wrote for the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs.

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Italian Loan Caper

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The Italian loan caper, as it could be called, has seemingly aroused only mild interest in an America occupied by politics. But on the side of the Atlantic, there has been sharp reaction to the report of an informal agreement between U.S. West German, British and French leaders to withhold the \$100 million from Italy if Communist leaders have an cabinet post in the new Italian government. The reactions in Western Europe have been overwhelmingly negative and puzzled. One informed British put it: "In the current situation, such a threat is quite unnecessary. If the situation changes, it could be a disaster."

The amusing aspect of the affair is that, since the election last month, there has been a serious possibility of Communist participation in the new government to be formed. The Communists themselves have indicated that they do not want cabinet responsibility right now.

In short, even on the assumption that other Western countries should resist a Communist role in Italian government, there was no occasion now for an intervention that inevitably proved embarrassing when disclosed. It was so embarrassing, indeed, that the British and French denied being parties to any agreement. But it is known that the four heads of government and their foreign ministers discussed the Italian question during a lunch at the summit meeting in Puerto Rico last month, and the indication is that they did reach some kind of informal understanding.

But the drawbacks of such a demarche go much deeper than the treacherous and misleading what was done at Puerto Rico. That is evident if one considers the realities of the West's options if Communist participation in an Italian government were in fact an imminent possibility. Suppose that, for example, a Christian Democratic government in Rome collapsed under the pressures of labor strife, inflation or public discontent. Imagine further that, by general agreement among a broad spectrum of Italian leaders, the only effective way to restore public confidence was to give the Communists a modest role in the government—say the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works.

Doubt and Rumor

If a coalition regime of this kind were formed, it would immediately be subject to even kind of doubt and rumor in the world's financial markets. If the pillars of the system—the United States and West Germany—refused to continue the usual support, the likely result would be collapse of the lira—and Italian economy.

The doubtful utility of crude threats in the Italian situation. Would chaos in Italy be a desirable result for the West? If the Italians themselves ever did decide to try the experiment of a coalition with the Communists, what theory of democracy would entitle non-Italians to veto this idea? How would such an intervention, financial and political, differ in moral terms from the Soviet decision to invade Czechoslovakia in 1968 because they disagreed with its government's policy?

Politics is the most visible explanation. Helmut Schmidt, who broke the news, is in a tight election contest with the West German Christian Democrats and wants to look anti-Communist. Ditto Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan. But my guess is that there is more to it than that. Henry Kissinger may be the crux of the matter. According to the account by Leslie H. Gelb of The New York Times, the secretary of state advanced the no-loan formula at Puerto Rico. That is consistent with his known zealotry on this issue, his rigid opposition to any role for Communists outside their established sphere of influence. As in Chile, Kissinger might well prefer an Italy in chaos or in the hands of the extreme right to one with Communists in government.

Kissinger has been downplaying differences in foreign policy between himself and Jimmy Carter, but this is one area where a Carter presidency might be sharply different. Carter said in a European telecast recently that Communist participation in governments over here "would not be a catastrophe" and that he would "keep avenues open to Western Communist leaders." If they are chosen in the future and not force them to move inevitably into the orbit of Soviet domination.

Burglaries Are Admitted By FBI Agent

proval of Superior
anted, Court Told

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An agent has testified that he admitted at least 50 burglaries in the 1960s and 1970s with approval of higher officials in New York and Washington, it disclosed yesterday.

A sworn statement of agent George Baxtrum, filed in a \$370,000 civil damage suit brought by the Socialist Workers party, admits the first account of so-called "black bag jobs" by an FBI participant.

Baxtrum, who estimated he had committed as many as 50 burglaries at New York City, said he received an incentive award for burglaries from John Malone, now retired head of the FBI's New York field office.

Baxtrum said FBI headquarters in Washington approved requests for the break-ins. He said he did not know the names of officials involved.

Testimony published in Baxtrum's account of the burglaries covered 360 pages of a transcript made public in federal court after questioning by attorney Herbert Jordan, representing the party. Mr. Baxtrum said he was first told to break in to obtain authority.

Director Clarence Kelley admitted last month that several burglaries had occurred in the last five years, despite instructions in 1966 from former Director J. Edgar Hoover that "epitaphs" should be avoided.

"Weather" burglaries, at least 20 FBI agents are involved in the investigation, according to the Justice Department's Rights Division, said attorney Timothy P. Gries, who is representing the party's law.

Mr. Gries said the party's law also ordered that any FBI dealing with Mr. Redfern in Denver burglary be prosecuted. Judge Gries said the party's law also ordered that any FBI dealing with Mr. Redfern in Denver burglary be prosecuted.

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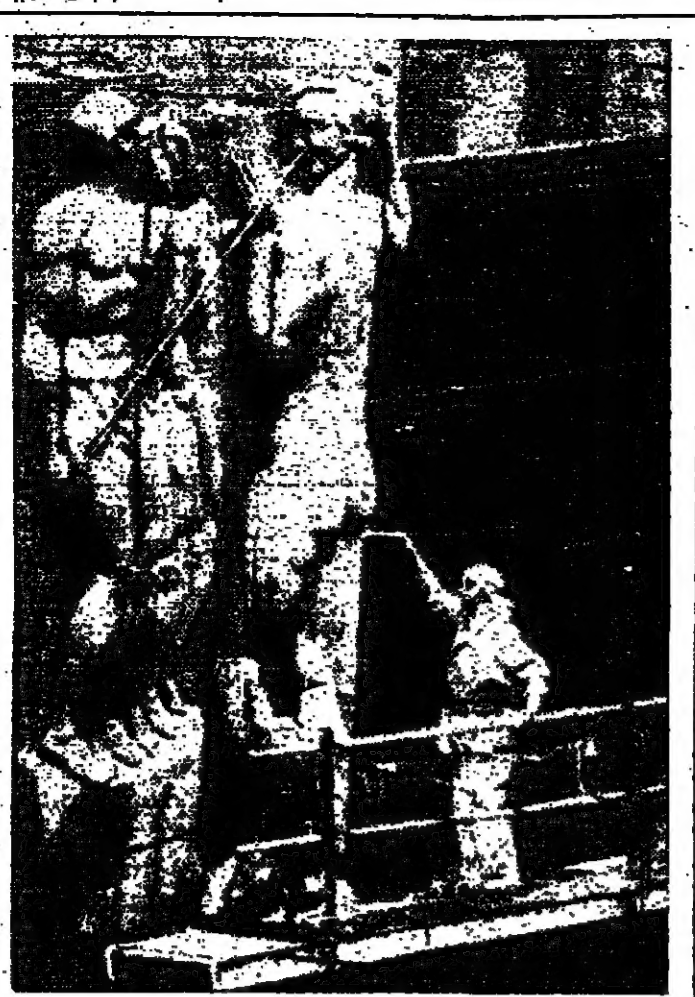
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CLEANING UP—Workman hosing down a limestone sculpture on facade of RCA Building in New York.

News Analysis

Lockheed Scandal Is Pushing Japanese Toward Reforms

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, July 29 (NYT).—Public opinion is a difficult commodity to measure in any culture, especially Japan, where true feelings are often carefully masked or indicated through ambiguous language or subtle facial expressions.

Public opinion has rarely played a vital role in the politics of Japan, where feuding factional leaders mobilize legislative followers like feudal lords gathering troops to mist-shrouded castles. Personal alliances and personalities are far more important than policies and few citizens identify personally with a particular political party.

But the belief is growing rapidly here now that the Lockheed aircraft bribery scandal that has transfixed this nation for almost six months has gradually become far more than just another in a long line of government scandals.

It has become a catalyst for the birth of a potent public opinion in this nation of 111 million. The sudden arrest of a former premier, a step unheard of in almost three decades, was the most dramatic demonstration of this development.

"Something Afoot"

"There is something new afoot here," an experienced diplomat said yesterday, "that's for sure."

The first inkling of this change came last spring after some elders of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, which has changed little since World War II, began saying that an unusual preoccupation with the Lockheed scandal was hindering the nation's economic recovery and slowing legislative consideration of other pressing concerns.

Such talk during previous scandals has been a signal that investigation was under political control and would be concluded soon with a resignation or two and possibly charges against some lower-level wrongdoers.

Carefully chronicled by the press, this would give the appearance of house cleaning to those who while sweeping most of the problem under the straw mat.

In 1954, for instance, prosecutors investigating shipbuilders' bribes to government officials were on the verge of arresting Eisaku Sato.

Arrest Forbidden

Premier Shigeru Yoshida, Mr. Sato's political mentor, stepped in and forbade the arrest. And Mr. Sato went on to become premier himself.

Such cases have been a regular feature of postwar Japan. They demonstrate what Mitsuru Uchida, a political science professor at Waseda University, calls the "strategic condition" of Japanese politics run by the same conservative parties for 30 years.

Over the years there were calls for reform of this political system, especially the antiquated party factions and the political funding procedures which rely so heavily on corporate contributions, but little was accomplished.

Public cynicism spread and last winter most Japanese here fully expected the Lockheed affair to wait away like all the others.

The difference this time, many observers believe, was Takeo Miki, the 69-year-old Premier who needed support in his struggle to survive.

A political maverick, Mr. Miki has lasted in parliament longer than any other member. He heads a minor faction that has never been tainted by scandal and has no reputation as a forceful leader, all of which caused party bosses to turn to him as an interim compromise premier following the resignation of Kakuei Tanaka for financial irregularities 20 months ago.

This spring Mr. Miki began to speak out on the need for a thorough Lockheed investigation. More important, he apparently backed up his call by declining to interfere with prosecutors.

When other party leaders, including Mr. Tanaka, began backstage maneuvers to oust Mr. Miki, the Premier took an unusual step. He appealed over the heads of the major faction chiefs to the public.

In a major speech on May 25 he said: "I shall never abandon my obligation and responsibility to the people to restore the people's trust to politics by thoroughly clarifying the Lockheed incident."

Suddenly, polls showed Mr. Miki's support rising. His nickname was widely uttered in Japanese, "Mistake Kreen." There were street demonstrations. Editorialists cheered him and denounced other party leaders, who quietly withdrew.

Soon after, the prosecutors' efforts resulted in 16 arrests so far, including Mr. Tanaka.

Infidential businessmen and the powerful media now have joined the cry for complete political reforms. It is time, the Asahi evening news said, to put "the knife to the corruption in power which is threatening the foundation of democratic government."

With his intransigent opponents weakened, Mr. Miki has promised full-scale party reforms as soon as the Lockheed investigation is complete.

It is too early to see any definite new political style developing. But as an observer put it, the first time in many, many years, now the potential "for real change is there."

Weapons Control

By Geneva Group

Is Urged by U.S.

GENEVA, July 29 (AP).—The United States called on the Geneva disarmament conference today to prepare arrangements for controlling the worldwide spread of conventional weapons.

"Year after year, arms of great sophistication and destructive power are being acquired at a rapid rate, leading to a competitive build-up between neighboring countries," Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared.

He said that the Geneva conference was "uniquely qualified to work out arms-control measures among many nations" and invited delegations to begin discussing the "widespread amassing of new armaments in many parts of the world."

The official added that the issue has received "only passing attention" in the talks, which he said are "not an appropriate forum" for disarmament measures "that must be negotiated between two powers or between two opposing alliances."

Vincent Hitchcock, 48, English Matador, Dies

SEVENOAKS, England, July 29 (UPI).—English matador Vincent Hitchcock, 48, who gained fame in Spanish bull rings as "El Indio," died of cancer yesterday in a local hospital, his sister said today.

Mr. Hitchcock, retired in 1965, He remained in Spain, promoting bullfights and running a bar on the island of Majorca.

PARIS COLLECTIONS:

Mme. Grès' Independence; Venet's Great Compromise

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 29.—The rustle of taffeta is no new sound in Mme. Grès' pure white salon. For the past few years she has been introducing a few portrait gowns in stiff fabrics along with the soft ones.

This time when taffeta and faille are in the news, Mme. Grès, with characteristic independence, uses both fabrics, but rather sparingly and with no special drama. All her stiff silks are in dark colors, eggplant purple and bottle green when they're not black. Probably the most striking are her flaring taffeta tunic, worn over a tight skirt and under a short, double cape of black velvet, and the long black taffeta with its own big sleeved wrap that may or may not be attached to one of its shoulders. Who knows with Mme. Grès?

Though she doesn't join the costume party that's going on in some of the salons, Mme. Grès, too, has fitted her tops, pulled in her waists and belted them and widened necks of her skirts. Some of the coats for which she is specially famous still hang loose or are gathered on to a high yoke. Her newest coat is the one with the slightly raised waist that is belted and has a wide collar.

New Cut

The new and completely individual cut of Mme. Grès' dress is a forward to each season, and the one that combines an off-the-shoulder piece of drapery with wide trousers that are almost

most indistinguishable from a skirt. One of them is a fantasy version of a man's white tie and tails look in crêpe de chine.

There are fewer cut-outs than usual in her gowns, and not until the end of the collection does she show the tucked bra tops and bare middles that have been her trademark for years. Though her name is almost synonymous with mast jersey, she gives it up this season in favor of white chiffon. The little tops are lightly joined to big skirts with fullness at one side as if a lady were picking up her skirts.

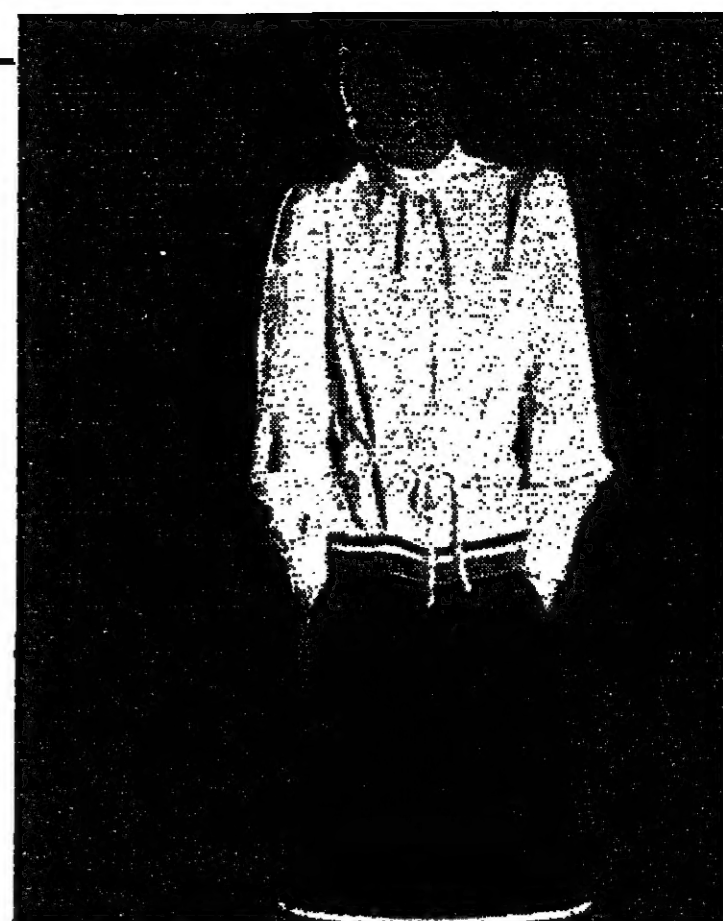
Mme. Grès bares backs all through the collection except for a ruffled collar that is part of a kind of bib drapery in front. There is no spectacular in the collection this time and less color than usual. Among the high spots are the stately deep purple velvet and the dark blue crêpe de chine that trails a floor-length burgundy red scarf.

Philippe Venet

Venet's new collection is a marvelous compromise between down to earth and let's pretend. He has never created such colorful and imaginative clothes.

The whole collection is carried out in double face cashmere, vicuna and pure silk. His customers, including Princess Sophia of Greece, adore it.

Famous for his coats, Venet has created a brilliant group in cashmere. Typical is the red coat, inset with a wide band of black.



Above left: Venet's two-piece jersey. At right, Mme. Grès' trousered hostess gown.



It is worn over a white jersey pullover shirt and a slim black skirt, both outlined in narrow black and red piping. This is just one of many combinations of color created by Venet to make the winter days less dreary.

He uses pipings on almost everything including blond made to outline a natural color hand-knit coat.

Among his other cover-up hits is the Burberry-type coat of

natural cashmere to be worn over cashmere slacks. He has his own version of the high-waisted coat and it's much more wearable than most. The waist is nearer to normal and it has patch pockets on the front.

Many of his brilliant cashmere coats, like the red and the dark green, cover simple crêpe de chine dresses with patterns that pick up the color of the coats. The crêpe de chine is a special winter weight.

Venet's dresses have sometimes lagged behind his coats, but this time they keep step.

Longer crêpe de chine prints are worn under long, sheer wool coats. Monotone crêpes with a long-waisted look are treated to the same colorful piping as the daytime clothes.

Venet does a whole group of black crêpes de chine piping in gold. It's an idea that's rampant in the couture very delicately handled here.

Venet rates A plus for a very new, very contemporary and very easy to wear collection.

LONDON FILMS

The 'Faun Who Went to Sunday School'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (NYT).—In the Gate cinema of Notting Hill a season of the elder Douglas Fairbanks' major films is in progress. This is an appropriate Bicentennial program as no other screen personality has more convincingly represented the fearless, fair-playing American of legend. Booth Tarkington once described him as "a faun who has been to Sunday school" and, exploiting good, clean fun, he was the idol of every boy in the 1920s—not only in his homeland but everywhere else as well.

When, in 1926, Fairbanks and his wife, Mary Pickford, the king and queen of the movies, made a world tour, enthusiastic crowds mobbed them in London, Paris, Moscow and Tokyo.

Fairbanks was first a stage actor. His athletic prowess and ingratiating grin brought him Broadway favor, but it was in the early movies that he gained wide popularity, making a series of features filled with thrilling action and impish humor, many of them written by Anita Loos.

In 1920—with Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin and D.W. Griffith as his partners—he formed the United Artists company. It was a sort of declaration of independence, freeing the leading movie players from the hold of the middlemen who hitherto shared the profits on their work.

Fairbanks was intent on developing the potentials of his medium and wisely decided to shift from breezy comedies to costumed romances. The first of these was "The Mark of Zorro," set in old California and in which he played a brave, wealthy idler who by night, masked and armed with a whip, risked the wrongs imposed on the peasantry by cruel overlords. The reception of "Zorro," encouraged him to more ambitious ventures.

D'Artagnan

He had long wanted to play D'Artagnan and, encouraged by the public approval of the new trend he was setting, engaged Edward Knoblock, the Anglo-American playwright, author of "Kismet," to prepare the scenario. The adaptation was a free one. The Dumas scene of the musketeers' branding, Milyady de Winter



Douglas Fairbanks Sr. in "Three Musketeers."

was eliminated as it was alien to Fairbanks' gallantry. "The samurai heroine was 'purified,' no longer the wife of another man or the knight's mistress. But in the screen version the romance retains all its sense of high adventure and derring-do. As may be seen at the Notting Hill Gate,

the years have not withered its charm and excitement.

Fairbanks followed it with "Robin Hood" for which William Cameron Menzies designed an impressive castle. Of course the role fits Fairbanks like a glove.

One of the striking features of the Fairbanks career was his eagerness to broaden the scope of the screen. He kept a close watch on technical improvements and realized the vast importance of directors. He employed the best native directors available—Allan Dwan, Raoul Walsh, Victor Fleming, Fred Niblo, Donald Crisp—and brought Lubitsch from Berlin to direct Mary Pickford. In Moscow after seeing "Potemkin" he tried to coax Eisenstein to California.

In 1928 he invested a fortune in the lavish "Thief of Bagdad," and it is still one of the marvels of the movies. Knoblock devised an Arabian Nights entertainment and Menzies provided settings of rare, exotic beauty. This superb fantasy is probably the high point of the star's achievements.

"Don Q," the sequel to "Zorro," is less adventurous, but is another production of perfected technique. He filmed "The Black Pirate" entirely in color, some 30 years before this became the accepted fashion. The scene in which he slides down the mainmast of a galley with his cutlass is one of his best remembered.

"The Gaucho" (1927) is in a more somber mood, a religious message mixed with acrobatics in the Andes, and reveals an older hero as does his last silent, "The

Top Publishers Agree to Compete

For English-Language Book Market

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuters).—The U.S. Justice Department and 21 major publishing houses have reached an agreement which will guarantee competition in the sale of English-language books in world markets.

The Justice Department has asked a federal court in New York to issue a consent decree which will give legal standing to the agreement and end an anti-trust suit against the publishers.

The decree will prohibit the publishers from dividing up the world market for books in English. It settles the lawsuit

without any admission of guilt by the publishers.

The suit, filed in November, 1974, charged that the publishers conspired to eliminate competition among themselves by allocating exclusive marketing territories throughout the English-speaking world.

The companies included virtually all the most famous names in publishing, among them: Bantam, Dell, Doubleday, Harper and Row, McGraw-Hill, Simon and Schuster and the U.S. branches of the British publishing houses Macmillan, Penguin and Oxford University Press.

The Justice Department said that before filing the decree it had been notified by the British Publishers Association that it had entered its so-called "traditional market agreement," under which its members divided areas geographically to cut competition.

Because of past agreements between British and American publishers, particularly concerning exclusive copyright arrangements, the publishers' association had been named a co-conspirator in the suit.

This week's top single in the United States is "Afternoon Delight" by the Starland Vocal Band, and in Britain, "Don't Go Breaking My Heart" by Elton John and Kiki Dee.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

DEATH NOTICE

MISS ADRIAN LANDA, 57, died June 25, 1976, in Redlands, California, U.S.A., and formerly resided at Hotel California, 16 Rue de Berri.

Mr. Landa was a veteran of World War I and II and retired as Colonel. He was a life member of the American Legion, VFW, University Club of Paris, American Club of Paris and a former member of various organizations.

Survivors include two sons, Michel of Redlands, and Philip of Vermont, one brother, Alfonso of Palm Beach, Florida, and seven grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. on Monday, August 2, at the funeral home of the family, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 100, Beverly Hills, California.

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Power Future Downgraded

NNA, July 29 (Reuters).—U.S. power will supply less one-third of the world's electricity at the end of the century, far less than previously expected, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency, which plans to supply 50 percent of the world's electricity needs. A year ago, the agency expected the share to be between 40 and 60 percent by the end of the century.

Its annual report yesterday IAEA revised its estimate to between 28.5 and 32.5 percent.

But the report also shows, despite the soaring cost orders for new nuclear plants decreased last year.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 29

1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$
High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low
35 1/2 ACF Indl 90	27 1/2 ACF Indl 90	27 1/2 ACF Indl 90	27 1/2 ACF Indl 90	27 1/2 ACF Indl 90	27 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
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Flash... Paris Bourse

JULY 29, 1976

(in French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE JULY 29	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 74, 75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	377 - 338	336	336.50 - 338	4	4.5	42.83 - 49.14 - 83.00c	9,549	1975 consolidated turnover = 6,172 M.F. vs. 4,126 M.F. in 1974.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	216 - 244	244.30	245 - 244	20	4.2	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. 76. Same div. 77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DAN. ...	Glass/food	736 - 583	654	659 - 651	—	3.9	102 - 28.30 - 34.39c	2,333	Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 per share maintained for fiscal 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 168	178	173 - 173	71	4.2	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1,666	Cie. Maritime des C.R. subsidiary 72 same div. Fr. 4.50 paid June 30.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	122 - 111.10	116	121 - 113.10	6	6.0	9.34 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1,672	Fiscal 75 consolidated net profit of 44.2 M.F. vs. 22.50 M.F. in 74. Net div. Fr. 4.20.
Cie. Gl. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 283.20	265	285.90 - 283.80	18	4.7	29.70 - 27.60 - 29.66c	5,944	SGE building & public work 75 consolidated result: 20,194 M.F. (+11.6%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 162.30	165	165 - 163.10	7	6.7	13.02 - 10.24 - 15.88c	6,758	New CCF 30 Mil. Eurodollar notes (1983), floating rate (14% over Libor).
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	106	104.60 - 104.20	10	6.1	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84c	4,528	CIC President comments 75 consolidated results in letter to shareholders.
CREDIT DU NORD ...	Bank	95 - 73.30	76	75.10 - 74.40	11	7.2	6.72 - 5.34 - 6.64c	4,800	Net dividend: Fr. 8.50 (vs. Fr. 4.90 in 74) payable as of May 31.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	172 - 115	119	117 - 115	18	6.7	15.78 - 28.13 - 9.62c	2,947	South Africa chooses Frimont and Group Co. to its nuclear contract.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	207 - 163	178	177.50 - 179	5	5.6	(non signific.) - 36.50c	2,193	Oct. 1, 75-Sept. 30, 76 = 22.7 M.F. vs. 19.2 M.F. Oct. 1, 74 - Sept. 30, 75.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.50 - 367.50	414	403 - 405	14	4.2	27.19 - 23.82 - 22.27c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 34,376,000. Up 34% vs. 1974.
FRANCAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153.50 - 110.10	114.80	115 - 110.30	9	8.2	41.65 - 46.21 - 34.00c	13,889	Pelican now located offshore Greenland for drilling operation.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE...	Holding	192 - 174	176.50	175 - 174	7	2.8	— - - - 26.94c	2,823	Generale Occidentale interest in Covenham Ltd. now over 50%.
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 78.10	715	715 - 111.20	47	5.9	7.59 - 17.92 - 2.64c	7,944	Expect 1976 to evolve favorably and to profit from Copperwire.
MOET-HENNESSY ...	Beverages	421 - 477	511	507 - 497	16	1.4	31.77 - — - —	3,157	Group consolidated turnover 1st semester 76 = 529 M.F. (+27%).
NORD (Compagnie du).	Holding	36.20 - 22.10	22.60	22.95 - 22.30	78	6.2	2.03 - 0.10 - 0.29	13,415	Dividend up from Fr. 1.20 to Fr. 1.40 in expectation of improved assets.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	88.10 - 74	79.50	80 - 76.10	7	7.5	11.71 - 6.32 - 10.76c	2,823	Fr. 4.00 net dividend proposal at June 30 (vs. Fr. 2.90 in 75).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM	Chem. min.	119 - 90.30	92.40	92.20 - 90.50	—	5.4	14.30 - 29.50 - 4.30c	25,162	STEC subsidiary to expand 2 uranium plants (Niger and Italy).
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 259	275	283 - 267	8	3.6	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	6,005	Net dividend increase from Fr. 9.10 to Fr. 10 for fiscal 75.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).	Petrol.	129.20 - 84	88	86.60 - 84.80	—	—	15.84 - — - —	6,450	5 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 16,650,250,000 vs. Fr. 9,547,400,000 in 74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 627	629	646 - 634	21	2.3	33.94 - 25.87 - 31.18c	924	1st 4 mos. 76 turnover (incl. taxes) = 720 M.F. (+18% vs. same period 75).
ROBECO	Investm. Corp.	362.50 - 318	361.80	362.90 - 369	—	3.5	(not relevant)	22,572	As of May 1, int'l net assets: 4,442 M.F. Invest. 36% USA, 37% Euro, 12% Jap.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1980 - 1759	1902	1915 - 1895	34	1.2	64.64 - 71.76 - 82.21c	321	22% of world ski market share now estimated, 4 years in advance.
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.) ...	Holding	284.90 - 218	213	212 - 210	6	7.5	53.76 - 54.06 - 38.00c	8,419	Fr. 16 net div. 76 (+1 Fr. 76) 30% share acquired in 1974 Eastern Dillon & Co.
									Consolidated

(a) P/E calculated on 74 earnings; all others on 75.

(b) Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. J. Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Truck & Bus Director, Europe	"Negotiable + car, relocation."	Leyland International, expanding distribution & developing int'l sales Co's.	Covenry, England.	Exp. in commercial vehicles in sales/mktg. in Europe; exp. engl. exp. English lang.	Leyland Int'l (Mr. J.L. Atkinson), 174 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5AA, G.B.	I.R.T. 22-7-76
International Sales Manager		Large mfr. of high technology capital equip. for hospitals and clinics.		Profit oriented; exp. in direct selling via distributors languages.	Box D-5,401, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Barri, 75008 Paris.	I.R.T. 22-7-76
Marketing Manager		Hunter Douglas Europe, London building products division.	Holland.	30 yrs. engineer; proven exp. in int'l branded products; English & German lang.	Hunter Douglas Europe BV, M.J.R. Salpeter, deputy director, 2 Piekstraat, Rotterdam NL.	I.R.T. 22-7-76
Project Development Executive	"Commensurate with experience and ability."	Paris based consulting engineering firm, subsid. of large U.S. Co.	Paris.	Proven record in bus. develop. & mktg.; English & French languages.	Box D-5,398, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Barri, 75008 Paris.	I.R.T. 22-7-76
Director Designate, Fin. & Admin.	"£15,000 + car, bonus."	British group of commodity traders, brokers, agents.	London.	Under 45; profess. qualif.; know commodity trading; English + European lang.	M.S.L. (Dr. R.J. Bennett, ref. 843467), 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB.	Financial Times 22-7-76
Group Head of Finance	"Negotiable, car + usual fringes."	London Hq. of diversified int'l group; sales over £125 million.	London.	Earning more than £12,000; under 40; profess. qualif.; proven in Fin. Mgtg. accounting.	Austin Knight Ltd. (Mr. T.C. Mallot, director), London W1A 12S, G.B.	Financial Times 22-7-76
Director International Employee Rel.		King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.	5-10 yrs. exp. MBA; exp. in pers.; transp.; security; recruit.; housing.	Mr. Ronald Marston, Hospital Corp. of America, 1 Park Plaza, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.	Wall St. Journal 22-7-76
Director General, Algiers	"Excellent base salary + extras."	Algerian subsidiary of a major international conglomerate.	Algiers.	Excellent administrator; bilingual; overseas exp. with sales Co.; English + French lang.	Box 559, 110 W. 40 St., 9th floor, New York, N.Y. 10018, U.S.A.	I.R.T. 24-7-76
Marketing Manager, Nuclear Tech.	"Competitive sal. + stock options."	European office of small U.S. Co. providing services to nuclear industry.	Zurich + travel.	30-40; tech. educ.; exp. in nuclear indust.; English + one European language.	Box 5,405, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Barri, 75008 Paris.	I.R.T. 24-7-76
Regional Sales Mgr. Europe	"Excellent compensation package."	Fast growing American export company with worldwide offices.	Europe.	Sales/mktg. exp. in Europe with distrib. & O.E.M. accounts; French, German & English.	Dept. RD, Box 609, Times Square Station, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.	I.R.T. 24-7-76
Sales Manager Chemicals		Medium sized U.S. Chem. corp. growing rapidly in Europe.	Europe.	European resident; fluent French, English, German (Dutch, Italian an asset).	Great Lakes Chemical Corp., 46 Ave. de l'Europe, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.	I.R.T. 24-7-76
Managing Director, GB		The British subd. of the int'l Liebherr-Gruppe, mfr. of construction equip.	Great Britain.	German & English lang.; tech. & comm. exp.; know G.B. mkt.	LIEBHERR International AG, Postfach, CH-5415 Nussbaumen, Switz.	Frankfurt Allg. Zeit. 24-7-76
Director of Marketing		Mariner Outboard Motor div. of Brunswick Int'l Ltd.	Brussels + travel.	7-10 yrs. European Sales & Mktg.; Univ. degree; English + German/French.	Brunswick Int'l Ltd. (Mr. Vandenheede), 427 Ave. Louise, Box 5, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.	La Sef 25-7-76
Director, Marketing & Sales	Fr. 300,000.	French subd. of large international group.	Paris.	35 min.; know modern sales; bilingual French-English plus other lang.	I.C.A. Int'l Classified Advert., 3 Rue d'Amsterdam, 75010 Paris, France.	L'Express 26-7-76
Manager, Data Mktg. support	"Extremely competitive sal. & benefits."	Major int'l Co. rapidly developing Eur. activities in voice/data communications.	Brussels.	8-10 yrs. exp. in mktg. D.P. data comm.; English + French or German lang.	P.A. Advertising (ref. H1248/I.R.T.), 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, G.B.	I.R.T. 27-7-76
Manager, Operations Planning	"Extremely competitive sal. & benefits."	Major int'l Co. rapidly developing Eur. activities in voice/data communications.	Brussels.	8-10 yrs. exp. in mktg. + industrial engineering (electronics) Engl. + Fr. + Germ.	P.A. Advertising (ref. H1249/I.R.T.), 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, G.B.	I.R.T. 27-7-76
International Tax Supervis.	"Excellent employee benefits."	Corporate tax dept. of R.J. Reynolds Industries.	Winston-Salem, U.S.A.	Min. 3 yrs. exp. in foreign taxes; grad. degree; knowledge U.S. income taxes.	R.J. Reynolds Industries (Mr. Dennis G. Simon), Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 27-7-76
Controller, International Operations	\$35-40,000.	Major East Coast (U.S.A.) Fortune 500 Financial Corporation.	East Coast, U.S.A.	Success record in int'l ops. as controller; CPA or advanced degree.	Box 5-676, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 27-7-76
Director of International Finance	Fr. 120,000.	Leading multi-nat. mfr. of advanced electronic equip. & precision machinery.	Mid-West, U.S.A.	7-10 yrs. exp. int'l financing (multi-nat. corp. or invest. bank); MBA or equiv.	Box 5914, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 27-7-76
Director, French		Subd. of one of France's largest industrial groups.	Paris.	35 min.; exp. in Anglo-Sax. Co. in mktg./sales; French + English languages.	Manuscript Michel Seyer (ref. 671), 6 Ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris, France.	La Monde 28-7-76

1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - Stocks and Div in \$
High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low
10 1/2 ACF Indl 90	10 1/2 ACF Indl 90	10 1/2 ACF Indl 90	10 1/2 ACF Indl 90	10 1/2 ACF Indl 90	10 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90
1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90	1 1/2 ACF Indl 90

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 29

1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %
High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 29

1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %	1976 - Stocks and Div in %
High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Midday Indicated Prices	International Stock Indexes	Tokyo Exchange
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

Tokyo Exchange

Index	Value	Change
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
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100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

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High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	84 1/2 AAVCO 22 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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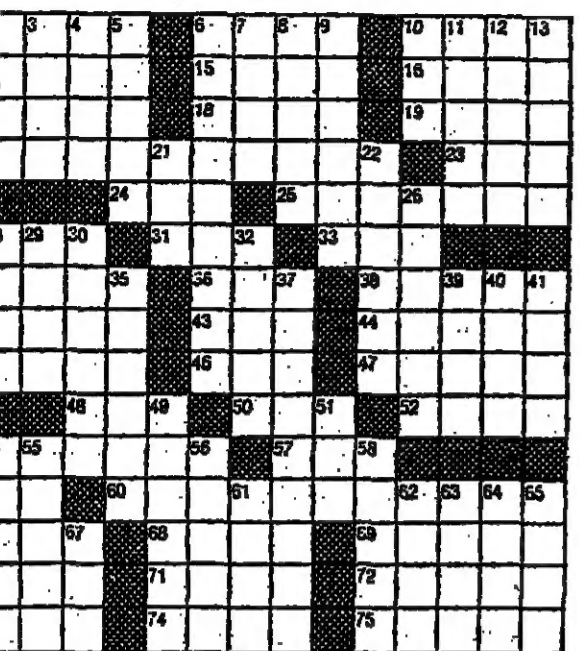
WORDSSWAP Edited by Wai Weng

CROSS

46 Theater sign
47 Nebraska city
48 Electric
50 Opposite of exp.
52 Pediatrician and family
53 Unfruitful
57 Ochs' partners
59 Knapsacks
60 Fasteners
68 Quantities
69 Abbrev.
68 Actor Paul
69 Put one's—
(middle)
70 Pianist Peter
71 Can, province
72 End, as a siege
73 Actor
74 Arrisonbay
75 Certain
76 Breakers, with 6
Down
75 Preference

DOWN

1 Money managers
2 Gas Prefix
3 Enlisted men
4 Index
5 Small
6 See 74 Across
7 Wife of Jacob
8 Port for Columbus
9 Infuses
10 Turf
11 Tree part
12 Ease
13 Go for a spin
21 Moisture
22 Appear
23 Principles
27 Snakes
28 Goose or one
29 First-rate
30 A reindeer
32 Pals of silence
35 Bear abuse
37 Conceited ones
38 Hunt for furs
40 Nymph
41 Crude abodes
49 Andean beasts
51 College degree
53 Does not spare the rod
54 More docile
55 Bonus
56 Rejoice
58 Quick drink
61 Con
62 Forays
63 Eye part
64 Tilt
65 Snail- or—
67 Sauce for fish



ATHER

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69	70	Clear	69	70	Clear
71	72	Clear	71	72	Clear
73	74	Clear	73	74	Clear
75	76	Clear	75	76	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
as 1700 GMT; others as 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 29, 1976

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UNITED STATES (w)-weekly (w)-weekly (w)-weekly

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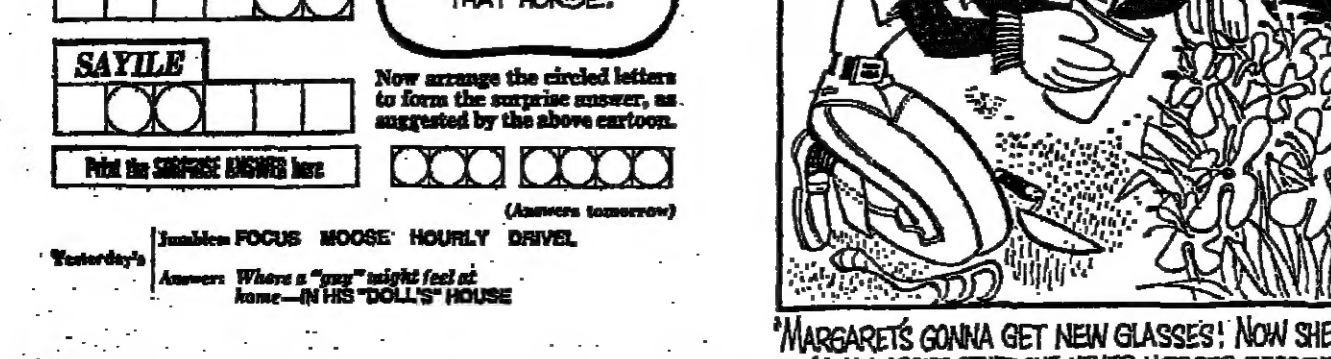
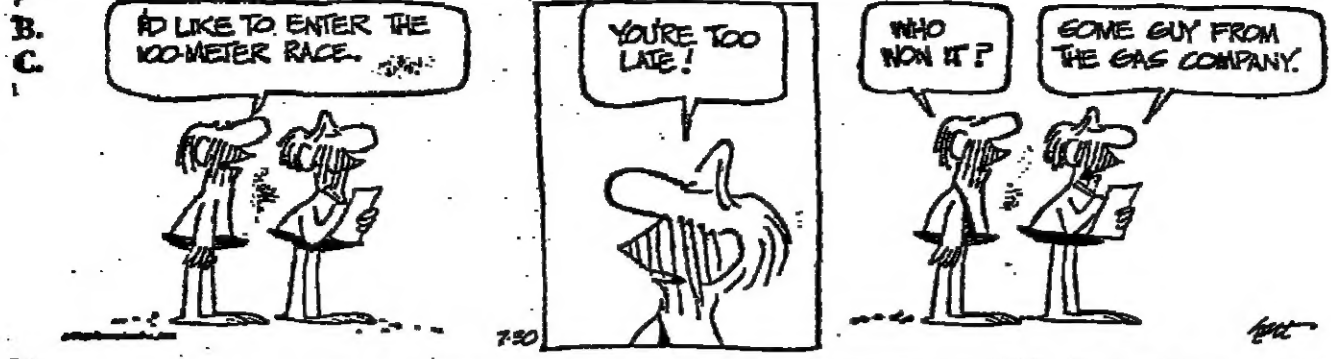
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BOOKS

RED WOLVES & BLACK BEARS

By Edward Hoagland. New York: Random House. 273 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

It takes a lot of gall to be an optimist these days. Of course there are always the professional cheer-ers, venders of bottled sunshine, as well as the various official optimists aboard. But most of us have heard it all before too many times and so we board in secret our private stocks of life-sustaining provisions.

With its connotations of Chamber of Commerce boosterism, optimism is perhaps a bad word to apply to Edward Hoagland; make it skeptical, or, better, yes-sayer, life-affirmer. "Life is good," he writes in the first of 19 essays collected in "Red Wolves & Black Bears," citing the joy of animals. Evolution, he says, "has been a matter of days well-lived, champagne strength, energy, zappy sex, sunshine stored up, inventiveness, competitiveness, and the whole fun of busy brain cells." This is not fatuousness speaking, for in the course of his rambles in town and country, he records vividly the innocent savagery of animal to animal, the indifferent cruelty of man to endangered species such as the Texas red wolves of the title and man's inhumanity to his own kind. Visits to some preserved antebellum mansions in the American South, set him wondering why, among all the lovingly preserved bibelots, the preservers did not include a whip, and that moves him into an account of the routine cruelty of slavery. A naturalist of the human species, he concludes with an observation of a contemporary petty tyrant working his arbitrary will on his black employees and has a sense of the master side of the slave relationship; the sight of an old black man hitchhiking and employing abject Uncle Tom behavior by the side of the road suggests the legacy of oppression.

Mr. Hoagland's essayistic mind rambles with the effortless and seemingly unplanned grace of a retriever working a field for quail. In his nature essays he brings back a heavy bag of facts; like Thoreau, he has an abiding respect for the fact. This reflects a natural scientific curiosity and also a reveling in the uniqueness of the different species. This joy spills over into his contemplation of the human animal; "There is no accounting for individuality," he exults. Circus people, like the 70-year-old "low-water man" who dives from a 40-foot ladder into a 12-inch pool of water enchant him, as does the behavior of a rabbit setting "scenting" puzzles for the terrier behind him, or the wolf gaily squirting a urinary Kilroy was here on his territory.

In his longer essays on bears and red wolves, he gets close to the obsessed breed of amateur scientists who study them. Men like Lynn Rogers, who plants radios on bears and records their forays, Mr. Rogers loves his work and Mr. Hoagland senses that he is living a boyhood dream—one he had, too, that made him climb cliffs in search of caves where there might be animals—to track and snark close to, capture and fondle a noisy, gassy, hairy, dirty, monstrous, hot, stout, incontrovertible bear. Yet while seeking the incontrovertible bear, the quiddities of animal behavior, his mind, at another level, is triggered to soar into visions. Watching turkey buzzards, at the moment the sun breaks through after a night of rain, he sees the great, ungainly birds spread their wings all at once, not to fly but simply to dry them. A disorderly, yet inter-related tumult of associations follows. He is reminded of a totem pole crowned by a raven—a scavenger like the buzzards—its wings outstretched, representing the Creator to the Indians. He thinks of the Indian carver of the totem pole and of how the sight of those buzzards embracing the horizon would have provided him with "a whole life's come . . . Fifteen images of the Creator in a rising sun would have propelled a great chief into his manhood after walking naked for a month; except we have no divine, except we have no divine. The antithesis of the last sentence brings us down to earth—our own ravaged, polluted earth of Texas housing tracts without trees that have "forest" in the piazas sobriquets real estate speculators have given them. Mr. Hoagland, it hardly needs to be said, is a conservationist with a love for natural things. With the current vogue for ecology, he says the editors call him up and offer him a good wage to hop into his car and drive and report on some beleaguered vestigial wilderness. And he usually takes them up on it, though in his writing he avoids heavy-handed propaganda or faux-naïf maudlinism. He is skeptical of wolf experts who present the wolf as a wronged innocent who performs enthusiastically on stage carousels. On the contrary, the raids on the pioneers' small herds of cows signaled a life-and-death struggle fought with guns, traps and snares.

Like Thoreau, who went home to Concord on weekends, Mr. Hoagland lives in the city (New York City) and in his last essay he is sitting on a pier along the Hudson, thinking of the death of cities and of the porcine he necessarily shot. The latter memory he finds augmentative: Man and animal moving in primal patterns—the permanence in things. In wilderness is that basal permanence, he decides, "an infinity of particulars which are changing only very slowly, without special reference to man." The rich, surprising variety in all things—their otherness—is what truly matters. "We forget," he writes, "what miracles we are." When Mr. Hoagland is driving in his car to another wilderness assignment, he sometimes finds himself singing at the top of his lungs, "God is good! God is great! Readers of this book may find themselves, to their surprise, wanting to sing along.

Richard Lingeman is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Beginners soon learn that they can bid a three-card minor suit when circumstances so dictate, but three-card majors are quite another matter.

Experiments in this area have been tried around the world by some highly imaginative players. On the diagrammed deal South had to decide on a bid after he opened one diamond and heard a one-spade response. The popular choice would be three diamonds, but some would select two clubs or a highly-conservative two hearts.

In a frivolous mood, South rejected all these normal choices and announced "two hearts." He thought this might serve to prevent a heart lead if the partnership reached three no-trump, and there seemed little risk since this reverse bid was forcing in the partnership style.

However, this calculation did not allow for the possibility that North would show wild enthusiasm for hearts. Blackwood made a sudden appearance on the scene, and when South resisted the temptation to lie a little about his aces and kings, he found himself in six hearts. His experimental bid with a doubleton seemed to have brought about disaster, but he felt a little better when West led a club and the dummy appeared. Prospects were not good, but at least six hearts was better than the other possible sleaz.

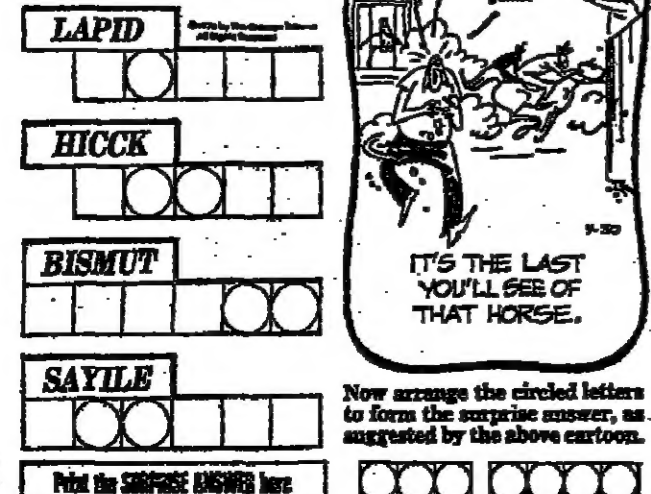
The club lead was won with the ace in dummy and a spade was led to the king. Dummy's club losers were discarded on the ace

NORTH			
♠	A10963	♥	Q31084
♦	—	♣	A75
WEST			
♠	Q842	♥	A375
♦	K9	♣	7653
♠	Q852	♥	Q73
♦	84	♣	KQ3
SOUTH (D)			
♠	K	♥	A
♦	A2	♣	A
♠	A	♥	A
♦	A	♣	A

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1♦ Pass 1♠ Pass
2♥ Pass 4NT Pass
5♥ Pass 5NT Pass
6♥ Pass Pass
West led the club nine.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble FOCUS MOOSE HOURLY DRIVE.

Answers: Where a "HMS" might feel at home—in HIS "DOLL'S" HOUSE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



MARGARET'S GONNA GET NEW GLASSES! NOW SHE'S GONNA COMPLAIN ABOUT STUFF SHE NEVER NOTICED BEFORE!

Walk 11 in Defeating A's, 2-1

White Sox' Odom, Rookie Have Enough Control for No-Hitter

OAKLAND, Calif., July 29.—John (Blue Moon) Odom and rookie reliever Francisco Barrios didn't always have their control on the mound last night. When their work was over, they had given up 11 walks. But they had also combined on a no-hitter and a 2-1 victory for the Chicago White Sox over the Oakland A's.

Odom, back in the majors for only three weeks, was pulled in the sixth inning after walking his ninth batter and going to a 2-1 ball no strike count on Sal Bando. Barrios came in and walked Bando, then retired the next nine A's in order before walking Claudell Washington on a 2-2 pitch with two out in the ninth.

The last combined no-hitter in the major leagues, and only the fourth in the history of the White Sox, came on the night of Sept. 28, 1975, the final day of the season, when four Oakland pitchers stopped the California Angels, 5-0. The hurlers were Vida Blue, Glenn Abbott, Paul Lindblad and Rolfe Fingers.

The only A's run tonight off Odom in the fourth, was unearned. It came on two walks, Washington's stolen base and a throwing error by catcher Jim Esian.

Shortstop Bucky Dent saved a hit with a brilliant fielding play in the eighth inning on Joe Rudi's grounder up the middle. In the ninth, second-baseman Jack Brohamer threw out Bando on a bunt roller that the Oakland third baseman nearly beat out.

Then, after a subdued crowd of 3,367, Barrios fanned Gene Tenace and walked Washington. His first pitch to Ken McMullen was outside. On the next pitch, Washington broke for second and McMullen grounded to Dent at

short and was thrown out easily. Jim Spencer won the game for the White Sox with a homer in the sixth inning off loser Paul Lindblad. The other White Sox run came in the second, when Spencer led off with a double and scored on Dent's single.

Odom, who struck out three, raised his record to 3-0. The save was the second for Barrios. Odom, 31, a star in the playoffs and World Series victories of 1973 for the A's, ultimately was hampered by injuries and dealt to the White Sox in the 1975 season, then was sent to Atlanta by the Braves released him earlier this year and Chicago picked him up from Richmond of the International League in a June 15 deal.

The White Sox ground Odom up from their Iowa farm club on July 6 because of an injury to Clay Carroll. Before last night's game, Odom had made only one start for Chicago, defeating Detroit.

Barrios, a 23-year-old right-hander from Hermosillo, Mexico, had a brief trial with the White Sox in 1974 but spent all of last season pitching for Jalisco in the Mexican League and briefly with Denver in the American Association.

This season, Barrios started nine times in 21 appearances for the White Sox and had a record of 2-4 with an earned-run average of 4.89.

The last no-hitter by a White Sox hurler came on Sept. 10, 1967, with Joe Horner, later to become an Oakland A, stopping Detroit.

Twins 8, Rangers 5

Twins 8, Rangers 5

At Bloomington, Minn., led by the hitting of Lyman Bostock, the Twins swept a doubleheader

from Texas, 8-5 and 8-0. Bostock went into the night batting .341, but slammed out three hits in the first game and two more in the second, raising his average to .350. Bostock also drove in three runs in the doubleheader, giving him 13 since the all-star break.

The Twins strung together seven singles and a fielder's choice score five runs in the fourth inning of a first game. Rod Carew, Butch Wynegar, Bostock, Mike Cabbage and Tony Oliva singled, followed by an out and singles by Bobby Randall and Larry Hise.

In the second game, Steve Luebber pitched the first 6 1/3 innings for Minnesota to gain his first major league victory since Aug. 18, 1971.

Tigers 1, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Pedro Garcia's scorching fly to the ninth inning broke up a scoreless duel between Detroit's Dave Roberts and the Brewers' Jerry Augustine and gave the Tigers a 1-0 victory. Garcia's fly to left field scored Alex Johnson, who led off the inning with a single, was sacrificed to second and moved to third on a single by Bill Precher.

Indians 7, Red Sox 6

At Boston, Larvell Blanks singled home the winning run in the eighth inning and Jim Kern and Dave Laroche combined for 7 1/3 innings of shutout relief to lift Cleveland to a 7-6 triumph over the Red Sox. With one out in the eighth, Ray Fosse singled to chase loser Jim Willoughby. With Tom Murphy on the mound, Rick Manning forced Fosse at second, but then stole second. Following an intentional walk to pinch-hitter John Lowenstein, Blanks singled to left to bring home Manning.

Orioles 4, Yankees 3

At Baltimore, Ken Singleton and Mark Belanger slapped run-scoring singles as the Orioles rallied for three runs in the seventh inning to edge New York, 4-3, and sweep their three-game series.

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IN A SQUEEZE—U.S. wrestler Joe Corso grimaces as he clinches with Japan's Masao Arai. Corso is

Buckner, of U.S. Basketball Team, Still Leader of Victory

By Dave Anderson

MONTREAL, July 29 (UPI).—When the United States Olympic basketball team filed out in their blue sweaters for the gold medal ceremony, Quinn Buckner led them. As the captain, he was entitled to lead them. But ever since the Olympic basketball players were assembled, Buckner has been their leader. His unselfish style is almost invisible, but when the 55-72 victory over Yugoslavia ended Tuesday night, Buckner was more visible than ever as he smiled and danced a bugalo near half court with the basketball in his arms.

In each of the seven victories, his initials identified his role. He didn't score that many points, but

he quarterbacked the offense.

When the United States needed points, he often supplied them. He played tough defense. He did the small things that a leader does—putting a teammate on the pump, extending a hand to help a teammate up from the floor. "When not in the game, unaccounted as he is to being on the bench, he prepared to stand and extend his teammates."

He was called "an amazing player" by Dean Smith, the American coach. But for all that Buckner did as a leader, his most important contribution was in leading Scott May, his Indiana University teammate, onto the Olympic team two months ago.

"Scott and I," Buckner says now, "had to talk it over."

Scott May was undecided about playing on the Olympic team. In other years, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, then Lew Alcindor, and Bill Walton had spurned the Olympic team for various reasons. This year several outstanding players had withdrawn from consideration—Leon Douglas of Alabama, Robert Parish of Centenary, Richard Washington and James Johnson of the University of California, Los Angeles, to name four.

May, the all-America forward for Indiana's national college champions, had been the first-round choice of the Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association draft. He had not played well in the Olympics or if he were injured, his big money would be jeopardized.

"Scott and I are close," Buckner says. "We talked it over."

May followed Buckner onto the Olympic basketball team and as the tournament progressed, May became as emotionally involved as he had been when Indiana won the college title four months ago.

"I had the same sensation," May was saying Tuesday night. "The same feeling."

Buckner is responsible for injecting that same sensation, that same feeling, Buckner remembers watching the United States lose the gold medal to the Soviet Union at Munich in the controversy over the clock having been turned back in the final seconds. "I saw that game on television," Buckner says. "That's when I knew I wanted to play in this Olympics."

Buckner not only is a leader, but he also is a winner. As the captain at Thornridge High School outside Chicago, he led his team to the Illinois State championship. As a co-captain at Indiana, he led the Hoosiers to the national college championship.

And now, as captain of the Olympic team, he has led the United States to the gold medal.

"I'm just lucky, I guess," Buckner says.

He's lucky to have been on good teams, but good teams don't always win. Buckner's good teams always win. He is also lucky that the United States Olympic Committee changed its basketball philosophy after the Munich loss ended its monopoly on the gold

medal. Henry Iba had been the Olympic coach for what seemed like centuries.

Once a respected basketball coach at Oklahoma State, he clung to his defensive-oriented strategy that the evolution of basketball had bypassed. Iba was replaced by Dean Smith, the University of North Carolina coach. Perhaps the most significant tribute to the difference in the U.S. teams under Smith and Iba was the comment by Mirko Novosel, the Yugoslav coach.

"This team of the United States is better than the Munich team," he said. He was there four years ago. "That team played bad on offense, but very good defense. This team played good on offense and good on defense."

Smith let the players play basketball. That's what most American basketball aficionados wished that Iba had done for centuries.

In his controlled manner, Smith controlled the players. Perhaps he substituted too much but that kept all the players involved, instead of in revolta. And in the team's one crisis, the 55-94 victory over Puerto Rico last week, he used his best unit for the final six minutes—May and Adrian Dantley at forwards, Mitch Kupchak at center, Buckner and Phil Ford at guards.

"Coach Smith deserves the most credit," Buckner says. "He took 13 all-stars and molded them into a unit. And he got everybody to use their talent. He didn't inhibit their talent."

Smith didn't need to be his players. The criticism squad had been enough, small at center. Too many Carolina players. Too

Atlantic Coast Conference. Earlier, some black coach had withdrawn because suspected that a racial would exist—six black whites. As it develops, charges made in the medal procession for the gold.

The only disappointment many Americans was to rematch with the Soviet never materialized.

Yugoslavia upset the U.S. in the semifinal. To prove game that was never played Madison Square Garden, fans have contacted Olympic officials from both countries possible Aug. 14 showdown reassembling the U.S. to be difficult.

"It didn't matter to me we didn't play the Soviet," Buckner says. "I just want to get that big piece of gold."

It also didn't sound as much as Americans in the sellout of the Forum Tuesday. Throughout the Olympic

ment, the U.S. team had a court advantage. But 1980 Olympics at Moscow, Russia will have that of them, the Americans expect a new coach. Smith thing one is enough. And the team will need a new

Buckner, by then, and captain of the Milwaukee

Soccer Teams Look for Help As League Season Is Close

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, July 29 (UPI).—Reinforcement continues, all over Europe, as the season draws nearer. The much put upon English soccer players must start the league on Aug. 21, while on Aug. 19 at Wembley comes the curtain raiser of the Charity Shield, to be contested by Southampton, such surprising winners of the Cup, and the league champions, Liverpool.

Southampton, still a Second Division team, has an interesting and attractive pairing in the European Cup with Olympique Marseilles, to take place on Sept. 15 at the Dell, and on Sept. 29, in Marseilles, two seaport towns, two lively teams, with some particularly distinguished forwards. Mike Channon of Southampton had a glorious game in New York last May for England against Italy and is in his best form for several years. Peter Osgood, that powerful, wily, versatile center-forward, doesn't play 90 minutes at full steam, but he is a menacing figure, full of experience. And he gained a Cupwinners' Cup medal with Chelsea in 1971.

Southampton, despite its Cup success, hasn't a great deal of money even if it did want to buy, while Marseilles has stuck to the team which served it well last season. That means an attack which can call on the veteran international left-winger Georges Bereta, the powerful, prolific Argentinean, Hector Hassler, the lively French cap Albert Elom, threatened by the black right-winger from Senegal, Saar Sou-bacur, who scored the second goal against Lyons in the French Cup final. Elom was absent injured.

Liverpool, whose name has been linked with Chelsea's young inside-forward Ray Wilkins and, less publicly, with the splendid little Burnley Welsh international, Brian Flynn, knows it is not good enough to win the European Cup as it stands. True, it took its second UEFA Cup in four seasons, but that is a different league. The furthest Liverpool has ever gone in the major tournament was in 1965 when it

reached the semifinal and would probably have knocked out Internazionale of Milan had it not been frustrated by some deeply bizarre refereeing in the return leg at San Siro.

Bill Shankly, then Liverpool's manager, still speaks with fury of the goal that was allowed when, the Spanish referee having awarded an indirect free kick, Mario Corso shot the ball straight into the Liverpool goal.

Torino of Italy appears in the tournament for the first time, and has drawn Malmo of Sweden, a harder foe than the inexperienced Crusaders of Northern Ireland, who are Liverpool's opponents. Malmo certainly feels it is time it had some luck in the European Cup. Some years ago it complained bitterly about the refereeing of Machin of France when it, too, seemed to have the rough end of it at San Siro—but against Milan, not Inter. Last season it again had what seemed to be well-founded complaints about the refereeing of Stanev of Bulgaria when Bayern Munich knocked it out in the second round in West Germany. Each of the two goals scored against Malmo that day was highly suspect.

Torino hasn't won the Italian championship since 1949, the year when its marvellous team, captained by Valentino Mazzola, the father of Tazio Nardino, was wiped out in the horrifying Superga air crash. The young manager of Torino, Gigi Radice, ludicrously sacked by Fiorentina a couple of years ago, has built a lively young team, much more enterprising than most Italian sides, and has spent shrewdly in the transfer market. He has added to an already impressive roster such players as Luigi Danova, a forceful young center-half from Cesena, and Cesare Butti, an excellent midfielder player from Cagliari.

But despite the presence of Italy's two strikers in Paolo Pulici and Graziani, skipper Claudio Sala complains gloomily that the team lacks European experience. True.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

New York . . . 49 38 623

Baltimore . . . 40 48 555 11 1/2

Cleveland . . . 47 46 486 12 1/2

Detroit . . . 47 46 487

Boston . . . 43 53 446 17

Washington . . . 42 52 447 17

Western Division

Kansas City . . . 50 35 512

Oakland . . . 47 47 530 8

Minnesota . . . 48 50 490 12

St. Louis . . . 47 49 485 12 1/2

Chicago . . . 46 54 480 15 1/2

California . . . 45 59 423 19

Western Division

Minnesota 3, Texas 5 (1st).

Cleveland 2, Boston 6.

Baltimore 1, New York 3.

Detroit 1, Milwaukee 0.

Kansas City 3, California 2.

Chicago 5, Oakland 1.

Thursday's Games

Cleveland at Boston.

Texas at Minnesota.

Baltimore at Detroit.

(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Philadelphia . . . 51 31 577

Pittsburgh . . . 54 43 557 11 1/2

First to Win 400, 800

Iba's Juantorena Runs to Olympic Double

HEAL, July 29 (UPI)—Juantorena, powerfully, today won the 400-meter race and the 800-meter race, becoming the first man to win both events in one Olympics.

The Cuban, who won the 400-meter race in 1:44.60 and the 800-meter race in 2:00.40, today won the 400-meter race in 1:44.60 and the 800-meter race in 2:00.40.

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Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland, running in third place, jumped over the hurdle and ran on for the silver medal. Baumgartl got up and won the bronze.

Garderud said before the race it would take a world record to win the gold medal, and he was right. He held the old record himself—8:08.8, set last year—and yesterday won in 8 minutes 8 seconds.

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Afterward, the Swede said, "I didn't really feel too good today. My left hamstring bothered me somewhat, but it didn't bother me as much as I had feared."

Only last week, the Swede had received a cortisone shot to help deaden the pain in the leg.

The East German women continued their masterful showing with Beate Eckert scoring a surprising victory in the women's 200-meter dash and Rosemarie Ackermann winning the women's high jump with an Olympic record leap of 6 feet 4 inches.

In the 200 meters women's sprint final, East Germany's Beate Eckert lost her title to teammate Eckert with West German Annegret Richter speeding in ahead of the defending champion for the silver medal.

Eckert, a 21-year-old Leipzig psychology student, moved off superbly at the start while the powerhouse frame of Stecher seemed to lose a couple of meters before the eight finalists hit the bend.

Eckert won in 22.37 seconds to trim 3.100ths of a second off the Olympic record set by Stecher in Munich four years ago.

East German Ackermann justified her reputation as one of the strongest favorites in the Games when she took the high jump gold.

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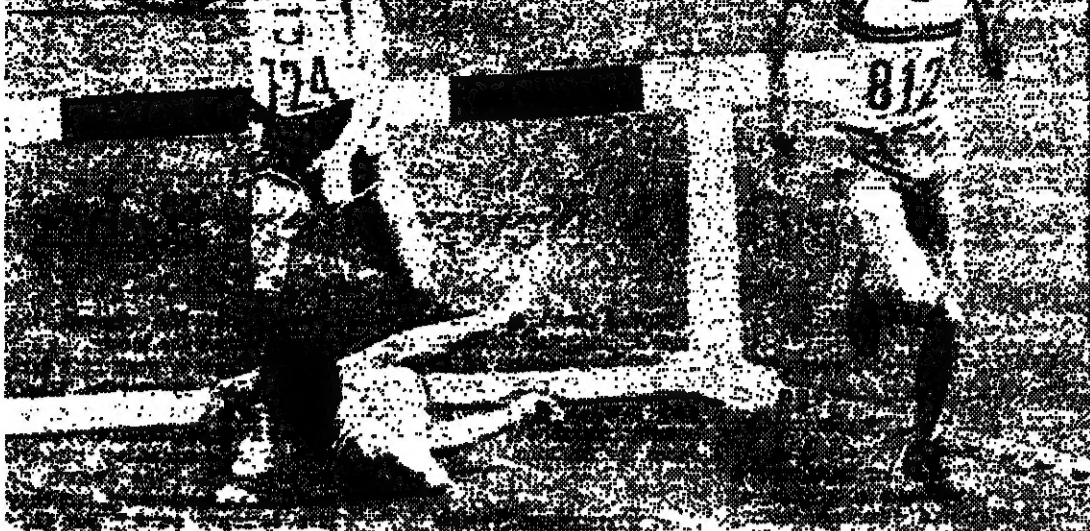
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UNEXPECTED HURDLE—Polish runner Bronislaw Malinowski steps over East German Frank Baumgartl two hurdles from end of 3,000-meter steeplechase race led and won by Sweden's Anders Garderud. German, second when he fell, got up to finish third.

Stevenson KO's Tate on 1st Punch

MONTREAL, July 29 (Reuters).—Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson turned his much heralded heavyweight semifinal with "Big John" Tate of the United States into a one-punch show as he knocked out the American in 88 seconds at the Olympic boxing tournament today.

After fielding a few left jabs, Stevenson drew his first right-hand punch; it caught Tate on the chin. The American staggered to the ropes and then slumped to the seat of his pants in a daze. He sat gasping up at the referee as he was counted out.

So the showdown between the two contenders proved no more than a demolition job for the 24-year-old Cuban, who now stands one fight away from becoming the first man ever to retain the Olympic heavyweight crown.

Stevenson said he had not expected it to be so quick.

"I went there with all my strength and fought my best fight," he said.

The big Cuban confirmed that he would never fight for money. "I will not become a professional boxer. I want to be an athlete. If you become a professional you are not an athlete anymore."

In three fights Stevenson has recorded three straight knockouts, two of them in the first round.

Tate was expected to give Stevenson his greatest challenge but the American folded quickly. Tate, 21, never landed a punch against Stevenson, who goes into the final Saturday night unmarked and virtually untested.

Stevenson's three bouts have lasted a total of four and a half minutes.

Stevenson was the fourth Cuban to advance to the final round of the tournament, having won his first two fights by knockouts and one after a disqualification.

The United States placed its only other boxer scheduled to fight in the afternoon into the finals when Michael Spinks took a forfeit from Romania's Alec Nastac, who could not compete because of a cut over his left eye. Spinks now has a chance for a gold despite only one previous fight. He received a first-round bye and a second-round forfeit from a Cameroon fighter, one of the boycotting African nations.

Tate had to be satisfied with a bronze medal, but that is enough of an accomplishment for the young man who first tried on boxing gloves just 19 months ago.

Stevenson will meet the winner of tonight's bout between Romania's Clarence Hill and Romania's Mircea Simion.

Sixto Sorla, who has been leaving a trail of destruction behind him in the light-heavyweight division, struck again.

He stopped Romania's Costica Dafinolu in 58 seconds. Dafinolu's corner men raising a white towel after their man had been down twice from right hands. Sorla won his first two fights by knockouts.

Aldama Andres, the Cuban light-welterweight, stopped Bulgarian Vladimir Kolev in the first round.

Kolev, a 22-year-old student, was still flat out on the canvas after several minutes and was carried from the ring on a stretcher. But he recovered later and left the Maurice Richard Arena unaided.

The fourth Cuban fighter, flyweight Ramon Duvalon, won by a disqualification after being felled in the second round by a low blow from David Torreyson of the Soviet Union.

Australia vs. N. Zealand

MONTREAL, July 29 (Reuters).—Australia and New Zealand yesterday reach the final of the Olympic field hockey tournament. In semi-final matches, New Zealand beat the Netherlands, 2-1, in extra time and then Australia caused an even greater shock by defeating Pakistan, also 2-1. They meet tomorrow in the final.

Summary after three events

1. Kratoch, W. Ger., 2:58.1; 2. Jander, U.S., 2:58.1; 3. Phil, Sweden, 2:58.1; 4. Stroud, W. Germany, 2:58.1; 5. Arlov, U.S.S.R., 2:58.1; 6. Zolman, Austria, 2:58.1; 7. Lohr, Finland, 2:58.1; 8. Marz, W. Germany, 2:58.1; 9. Thompson, Britain, 2:58.1; 10. Skovro, Poland, 2:58.1; 11. Dixon, U.S., 2:58.1; 12. Robin, France, 2:58.1; 13. Bedmar, Sweden, 2:58.1; 14. Samara, U.S.S.R., 2:58.1; 15. Star, E. Germany, 2:58.1; 16. Laitinen, U.S., 2:58.1; 17. Katus, Poland, 2:58.1; 18. Bakman, Sweden, 2:58.1; 19. Werber, Austria, 2:58.1; 20. Grebenik, U.S.S.R., 2:58.1; 21. Lappanard, Belgium, 2:58.1; 22. Guesquiere, Belgium, 2:58.1; 23. Stelzer,

